

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

THIRD SERIES

VOL. 45. No. 20

17 OCTOBER 1938

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What is true, simple and sincere is most congenial to man's nature.—CICERO

The Frontispiece to the catalogue of the "Small House" Exhibition, which was opened at the R.I.B.A. on Thursday, 13 October, by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., and Mr. J. B. Priestley (see pages 1012 and 1013)

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Journal

MR. FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT'S LECTURES

As we go to press we hear from the Secretary of the Sulgrave Manor Board that Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright has cabled to say that through unavoidable circumstances he has been compelled to postpone his visit to England, during which he was to have given a series of four lectures at the R.I.B.A. on 8, 10, 15 and 17 November. The Sulgrave Manor Board will announce the revised dates for the lectures as soon as they have been able to arrange them with Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright. His subject will be "ORGANIC ARCHITECTURE—The Idea, The Movement, The Scene at Present, and The Future."

ARCHITECTS AND WAR SERVICE

There has been considerable notice paid in the technical papers to the measures taken by the R.I.B.A. during the crisis to assure that an effective organisation should exist in case of war to help architects find the work most suited to their particular abilities and temperaments.

At the time, as particularly those who were in London then will realise, there was little opportunity to bring any scheme to maturity, but now that we have at least some respite a word can be said about it and some description given of the organisation that the Executive Committee has designed to deal with the relations between its members and the war authorities should a new state of emergency or war arise.

There is to be a central panel in London of twelve architects, men over serving age who can meet constantly in groups of three to consider all offers of service from all members, and similar panels will be set up by all Allied Societies in Great Britain to work in liaison with the R.I.B.A. organisation. Effective liaison is being established between the panel and the various Government authorities who recognise that the architects panel will be able to feed members of the profession into the kinds of work they can best do, and will in fact be fulfilling a very important function in the organisation of national service. If this scheme is to be successful not only will it need the co-operation of the State but it will also need the wholehearted co-operation of the Institute's members. It is not possible to state more at present, but as the scheme is perfected the profession will be notified so that they will all know

exactly what service the panel can give, its limitations as well as its possibilities.

THE BUILDING EXHIBITION

The Building Trades Exhibition coincided most unhappily with the crisis which not unnaturally kept many away, particularly during the second week, but even Mr. Montgomery, who seems to be able to arrange most things, could not arrange international affairs so as not to interfere with his great biennial show. However, the exhibition itself was as good, or better, than ever, and also as in previous years gave hospitality to a number of public-spirited ventures which owe an enormous debt of gratitude to him. This year there was the progressive, vigorous exhibition of rural housing organised by an undefatigable team of experts from the Housing Centre led by Miss Judith Ledeboer, next door to that in the gallery was the MARS show, in part a repetition and in part an extension of the show at the Burlington Galleries earlier this year. The chief extension was in the London planning proposals which were presented here with the scheme much more fully worked out in a group of remarkable drawings and diagrams which deserve, and presumably will get one day, more attention than they can ever receive on the walls of an exhibition.

Also Mr. Montgomery had provided the R.I.B.A. with the same magnificent club rooms that we had two years ago where at all times of the day the most distinguished architects could be seen hob-nobbing together and with the most distinguished providers of building materials and equipment. Any member who remembers the old days when no respite could be found from the constant exhaustion of wandering without chance of rest on the floor of this vast exhibition and who now can flop at ease in a comfortable chair in his own club-room will be grateful to Mr. Montgomery for this besides all else.

And then, not least, some record must be made of the benefits that come to the A.B.S. from the Exhibition, where £480 was made from the ticket allocations, the Tombola and the dance.

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE. VOLUME II.

The second volume of the library catalogue which the R.I.B.A. has been enabled to publish through the generosity of Sir Banister Fletcher will be ready early

in November. Order forms which were issued with the last JOURNAL are also to be found in this. We are grateful to the hundred or more members who have filled in the forms and who, trusting to the ability of the R.I.B.A. to give birth to a catalogue in a time of crisis, also sent cheques (as indeed they were asked to do). We must, however, apologise for the phrase "a few weeks" which was used in the last JOURNAL to reveal or conceal our hopes of the actual date of publication and which was optimistically accepted by some readers as meaning that the catalogue would be out before the end of September. We had hoped that it would be ready by the end of October, but owing to the intervention of crisis and the distressing fact that the editors and printers are incurably optimistic and tend to under-estimate time we find now that the actual production date is likely to be in the middle of November—eight weeks is perhaps "a few weeks" in the history of a five years' work.

Any recipients of the first volume who have not subscribed for Volume II must obviously do so and are asked to send in their forms now. The cost to Members, Hon. Members and R.I.B.A. Allied Societies is 15 shillings; to Non-Member individuals, societies and libraries 30 shillings plus in each case a packing and postage charge of 2s. 6d. except for those who collect their catalogues from the R.I.B.A. by hand.*

G. A. JELlicoe: NEW A.A. PRINCIPAL

Mr. G. A. Jellicoe [F.], whose photograph is at the foot of this page, has been appointed Principal of the Architectural Association School and will take up his duties in January. Mr. Jellicoe, who was born in 1900, has happily combined academic achievements and professional practice. As academic, after having his training at the A.A. School he was Bernard Webb student in Rome, and later R.I.B.A. Neale Bursar; he was lecturer in landscape architecture at Reading University and from 1929 to 1934 was on the A.A. staff and from 1935 to 1937 was Vice-Principal of the A.A. Planning School. But, as is probably best known to the profession at large, he is author or joint author of several of the finest books on gardens and landscape architecture that have been published this century. As practitioner, he has become one of the most distinguished of the comparatively small band of architect-planners. He has served on numbers of bodies and committees, is Vice-President of the Institute of Land-

scape Architects, a member of the Joint C.P.R.E. and Forestry Commission Committee and has served on many R.I.B.A. committees. He has given the last two series of children's Christmas lectures at the R.I.B.A. and at the Southampton conference was one of the lecturers at the Inaugural Meeting, but all this is only secondary to the essential fact that Mr. Jellicoe is a first-rate person for a very important job. We wish him luck.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL

As in past years recipients of the JOURNAL can obtain a volume bound with stout paper sides and linen back for the cost of *one shilling* if they return a complete set of loose numbers to the R.I.B.A.

For *six shillings*, and the loose numbers returned, readers can obtain a volume stoutly bound in brown buckram, lettered in gold. A permanent and attractive volume.

Those who are too late in making their applications for the complete bound volumes in either style or who for other reasons want to have their own loose numbers bound can obtain binding cases of buckram for *three shillings* (three and six, including postage).

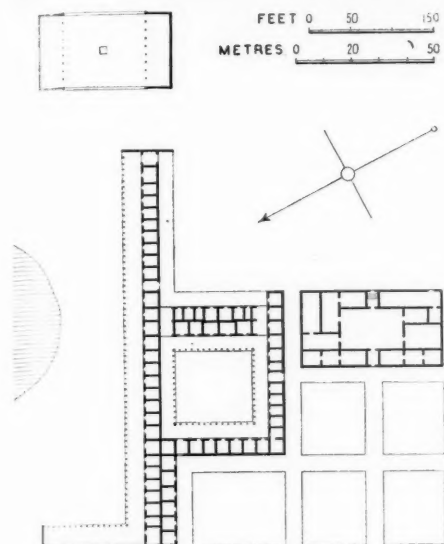
Only a limited number of such volumes and cases is available and application should be made immediately.

The full volumes will be dispatched carriage forward. Members who take advantage of this scheme must return their loose numbers in clean condition; missing or damaged issues can be replaced at the normal cost per number of one shilling and sixpence.

Those members in partnership who agreed last year to accept one copy of each JOURNAL for the partnership instead of one for each individual member and who stated that they wanted a bound volume, will be sent it without further application.



* Copies of Volume I are still obtainable and for new subscribers who wish to buy both volumes now the cost of Volumes I and II together will be £1 16s. for members and £3 10s. for non-members, plus the packing and postage charges as follows: Great Britain and Ireland 3s. 6d., Australia 7s. 6d., Austria 6s., Belgium 5s. 6d., Canada 8s., Czechoslovakia 5s. 6d., Denmark 5s. 6d., Egypt 4s., Finland 6s., France 5s. 6d., Germany 5s. 6d., Greece 6s. 6d., Holland 5s. 6d., Hungary 6s. 9d., India 7s. 6d., Italy 6s., Latvia 6s., Malay 7s., New Zealand 8s. 6d., Norway 6s., Palestine 7s., Poland 6s., Portugal 6s., South Africa 10s., Sweden 6s. 9d., Switzerland 6s., Turkey 6s., U.S.S.R. 7s., U.S.A. 7s. 6d.



THE AGORA OF MILETUS

By R. E. Wycherley

Fig. 1. Miletus, The North Agora; end of 4th century B.C. (After Milet, I. vi, Taf. xxiii)

INTRODUCTION

Most of the cities of ancient Greece have only a mild interest for modern town-planners. Very different and much more complicated problems face them, whether they are rectifying the mistakes and clearing up the muddles of previous ages, or building new towns on saner lines. Of the Greek cities some had their beginnings in an obscure prehistoric age and grew slowly and irregularly, some younger cities were planned and built systematically; in both cases the factors which determined their growth and form were different from those with which modern planners are concerned. The ancient towns seldom furnish object lessons which are still applicable.

Miletus¹ I submit as an interesting exception; the reasons being the extraordinary foresight with which

its central area was originally planned after the Persian destruction and the remarkable way in which the plan was gradually carried out and developed in the succeeding centuries.

HISTORY OF MILETUS

Miletus was one of the earliest of the Ionian colonies in the central part of the west coast of Asia Minor and in archaic times, to the end of the sixth century, was unquestionably the most important, rivalled only by Ephesus. The city founded scores of colonies of its own and was a vital centre of trade and of Greek culture and thought, and produced men whose minds combined in a remarkable way breadth and loftiness of vision with practical ingenuity. Late in the sixth century B.C. Ionia succumbed to the power of Persia, which for some time had been menacing from the east. In 494 B.C. Miletus was completely destroyed and for a time simply ceased to exist. But at the battle of Mykale, 479 B.C., Athenian naval power overthrew the Persian dominance on the shores of Asia Minor and the restoration of freedom and autonomy to the Ionian cities quickly followed. Soon the rebuilding of Miletus was begun. The Persian sack had been very thorough and the planners had a clear field. From the first someone must have planned that the new Miletus should be a great city, well designed, and must have laid down the lines to be followed; but the actual building took many years; in fact, several centuries. One may contrast what happened at Athens, which was also destroyed

NOTES

1. See Milet, *Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen seit dem Jahre 1899* (Königliche Museen zu Berlin, afterwards Staatliche Museen zu Berlin; edited by Theodor Wiegand); the relevant volumes are I, ii, *Das Rathaus* (H. Knackfuss, 1908); I, iii, *Das Delphinion* (G. Kawerau and A. Rehm, 1914); I, v, *Das Nymphæum* (J. Hülsen, 1919); I, vi, *Der Nordmarkt* (A. von Gerkan, 1922); I, vii, *Der Südmarkt* (H. Knackfuss, 1924); I, ix, *Thermen und Palæstren* (A. von Gerkan and Fritz Krischen, 1928); II, i, *Das Stadion* (A. von Gerkan, 1921); and II, iii, *Die Stadtmauern* (A. von Gerkan, 1935). Frequent reference is also made to von Gerkan's *Griechische Städteanlagen* (Berlin and Leipzig, 1924; quoted as G.S.).

I should like to thank Dr. A. von Gerkan and Dr. H. Knackfuss for permission to use plans, and Professor R. A. Cordingley and Professor T. B. L. Webster of Manchester for help and advice.

in the Persian Wars, and rebuilt hastily, in the old irregular manner, with streets which were notoriously tortuous and difficult; but at Athens there was a larger population urgently wanting to return from temporary accommodation in neighbouring islands; possibly, too, the city was not so ruinous. The restoration of Miletus proceeded steadily through the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. In the Hellenistic age, the third and second centuries, the city developed and flourished under the benevolent patronage of some of the princes who succeeded to parts of the disintegrated empire of Alexander the Great. The overthrow of these princes and the replacement of their dominion by that of Rome proved a temporary setback. Asia Minor, more than any part of the Roman empire, suffered from the misgovernment and selfish exploitation which was widespread in the provinces in the last century of the Roman republic. The principate of Augustus inaugurated a better age, and in the first and second centuries A.D., under the more enlightened Roman emperors, Miletus attained great splendour, vividly reflected in its architecture. Presently the splendour began to be blurred and in Byzantine times the city quite lost its original character.

ARCHAIC CITY

Miletus was built on a peninsula (Fig. 2), into which several arms and bays of the sea protruded; the longest and narrowest served as principal harbour. Very little is known of the pre-Persian form of the city. The scanty archaic remains, on the site of the Athena temple, for instance, do not fit into the regular street system of the fifth century.² No doubt the archaic city was irregular and is not to be distinguished in form and method of growth from the archaic cities of Greece proper.

FIFTH-CENTURY PLAN

The lines of the new city are obvious from a glance at the plan. Sets of parallel streets intersecting at right-angles dominate the design. They are carefully orientated so as to follow the main direction of the peninsula, but apart from this make no compromise with the irregular contours of the site. A large central space was reserved for development as agora or political, commercial, social and to some extent religious centre—the word means a great deal more than “market place.” Von Gerkan finds reason to believe that the whole area was laid out at once³—the oldest post-Persian shrines, involving widely separated spots, adapt themselves to the street system. The fact that the southern half has a slightly different orientation and

larger house blocks does not prove that it is rather later.⁴ Since the agora area intervened and made the two parts distinct, there was no reason why the planners should not deviate slightly from the orientation of the northern end, or make the blocks bigger where the widening of the peninsula offered an opportunity for more spacious treatment.

HIPPODAMUS

The “chessboard” or “gridiron” method of planning was probably not invented complete on the occasion of the re-founding of Miletus; experience had no doubt been gained in the establishment of numerous colonies. The system, which is looked on with disfavour by many modern planners, is usually associated with Hippodamus, a native of Miletus, correctly no doubt, though the numerous references to him in ancient writers merely show that he was the best-known exponent of town-planning in the fifth century and say nothing precise about his practical methods. Whether he took a leading part, or any part at all, in the planning of his home town is impossible to determine. Certainly he laid out the harbour town Peiræus for the Athenians in the middle of the fifth century, and reserved a central area, called after him the Hippodameia,⁵ as agora, in addition to an agora by the great harbour which must have been in existence already. It is tempting (though unsafe) to attribute to him that feature in the design of Miletus which should appeal more to modern planners—the reservation of a large space as city centre—particularly since what we are told of his political and philosophical writings shows that he was a man of remarkable ideas. One may note, too, that the agora area at Miletus, though continuous, tended to resolve itself into two sections, one by the harbour and one farther inland, as at Peiræus.

CENTRAL AREA

The new Miletus must have begun in a very small way, with the return of a few survivors. Yet the great area covered by the agoras—over 70,000 square metres—seems to have been kept free for the purpose from the beginning; there is no trace of houses or other buildings having had to be removed to make room for the vast architectural schemes completed later.⁶ The site selected was the comparatively low and flat ground in the middle of the peninsula, stretching southwards from the harbour.

4. As suggested by Fabricius in article on Greek town-planning in Pauly-Wissowa's *Real-Encyclopädie*, II Reihe, Halbb. 6: see Section 11.

5. W. Judeich, *Topographie von Athen* (2nd edition, Munich, 1931), p. 451.

6. *Milet*, I, vi, p. 87.

2. *G.S.*, p. 39.

3. *G.S.*, p. 40.

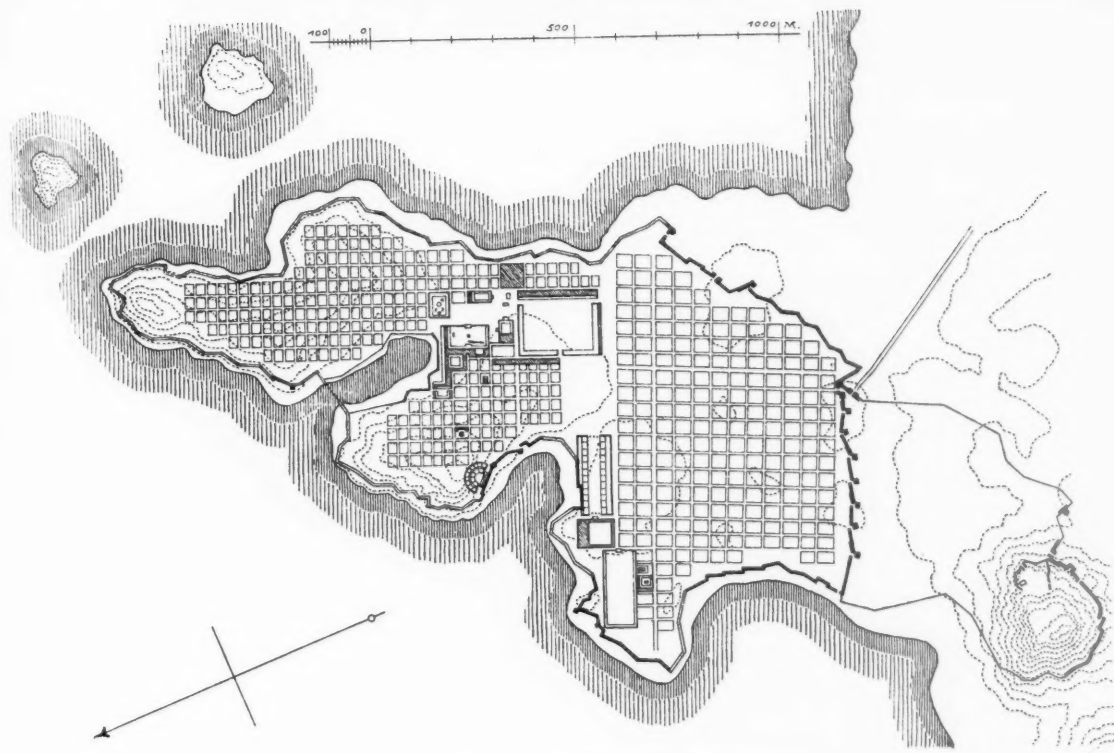


Fig. 2. The Miletus peninsula

FIFTH CENTURY

Many years passed before the agora even began to assume an impressive architectural form. The part near the harbour was naturally developed first. The fifth century produced hardly any important buildings. Apart from a number of minor monuments, the Delphinion,⁷ a sanctuary of Apollo in the north-east corner of the area, was laid out in its original simple form, with two stoas or colonnades facing one another and an altar in the middle, the whole occupying a space equivalent to two house blocks, a frequent unit in Milesian planning (Fig. 1).

FOURTH CENTURY

Another building⁸ which occupies a space of two blocks, situated south of the square court of the later north market, belongs to a date fairly early in the fourth

century. Its form, resembling that of a rather elaborate house, with a number of rooms round a central rectangular space, suggests that it was the Prytaneion (generally translated "Town Hall"; "Hotel de Ville" is better; in the Prytaneion of each city the cult of Hestia, goddess of the hearth, was maintained; members of the council frequented the building; and well-deserving citizens and distinguished foreigners were entertained there). Later in the century alterations in the fortification wall in the neighbourhood of the harbour made it possible to carry out the first great architectural scheme. A long Doric stoa or colonnade was built facing north towards the harbour,⁹ after the manner of the stoas which bordered the great harbour of Peiræus. A short wing projected northwards from the west end and the whole arrangement must have given the waterfront a magnificent appearance. Behind the stoa on the south was a row of small rooms and still more facilities for the merchants were provided by a

7. I. vi. p. 88.

8. I. vi. p. 89.

9. I. vi. pp. 4 and 90.

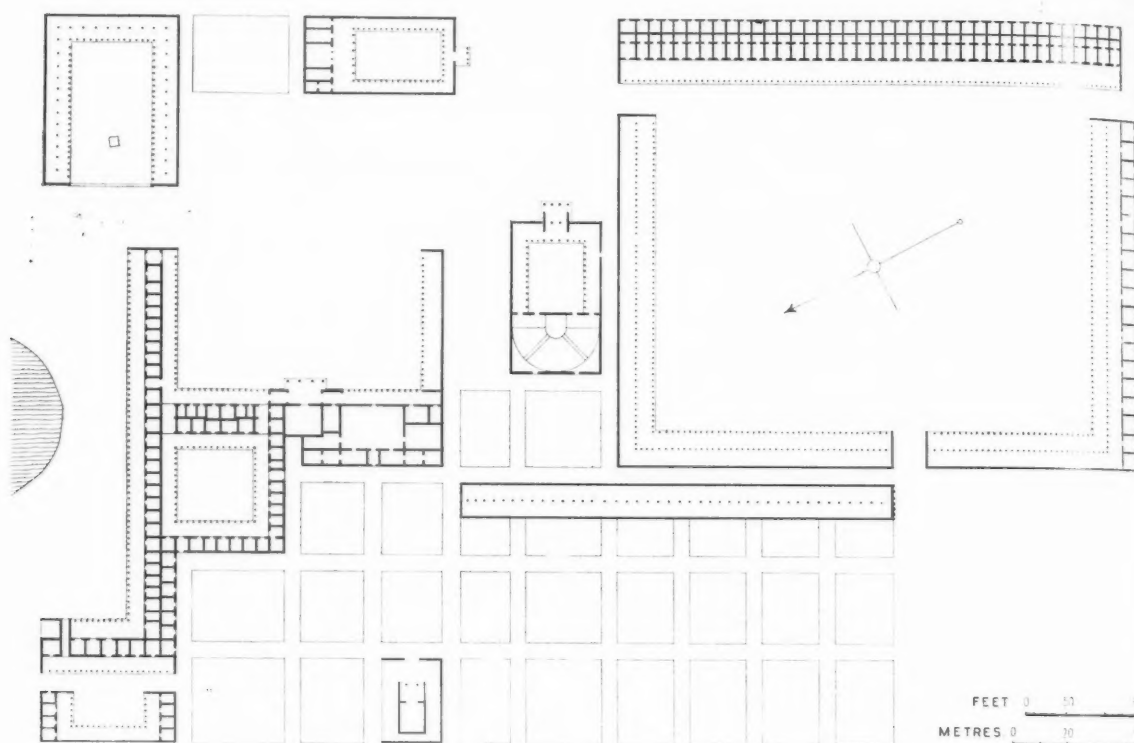


Fig. 3. Miletus. The Agora; towards end of 2nd century B.C. (After Milet, I. ii, (Rathaus), Ab. 53; I. vi, Taf. xxiv and I. vii, Ab. 40)

square colonnaded court attached to the back wall of the stoa, with rooms on its west, south and east sides.

HELLENISTIC AGE. CONNECTED STOAS

The Hellenistic age—roughly speaking the third and second centuries B.C.—saw great building activity at Miletus. The possibilities of the combination of stoas to produce a monumental scheme, already explored in the fourth century, were now more fully realised. Stoas had always played an important part in the architecture of the Greek cities, particularly in the agora, where they served a great variety of purposes; but they had been treated as separate units. The recently discovered Stoa of Zeus at Athens,¹⁰ for instance, finished off at each end by a gabled wing projecting forward a little from the main colonnade, had an effective design, and

an agora adorned with several such buildings would look very handsome. But it was left to later ages to build long stoas joined together to form a single whole. A standard scheme was what is called "horse-shoe shaped" by the Germans, though a comparison with goal-posts (Association football type) would be more apt. Three connected stoas were built forming three sides of a rectangle, usually two short and one long, occasionally one short and two long. Along the fourth side ran an important street, with a row of public buildings or a fourth long stoa, separate from the others, beyond it. In some smaller towns a scheme of this kind was the agora and there was not much more to it, except perhaps a few comparatively isolated public buildings. Such was the case at Priene and Magnesia on the Mæander.¹¹

¹⁰ *Hesperia*, VI, i (11th report on Athenian agora), pp. 6 ff.

¹¹ *Priene*, T. Wiegand, 1904; *Magnesia am Mæander*, C. Humann, 1904.

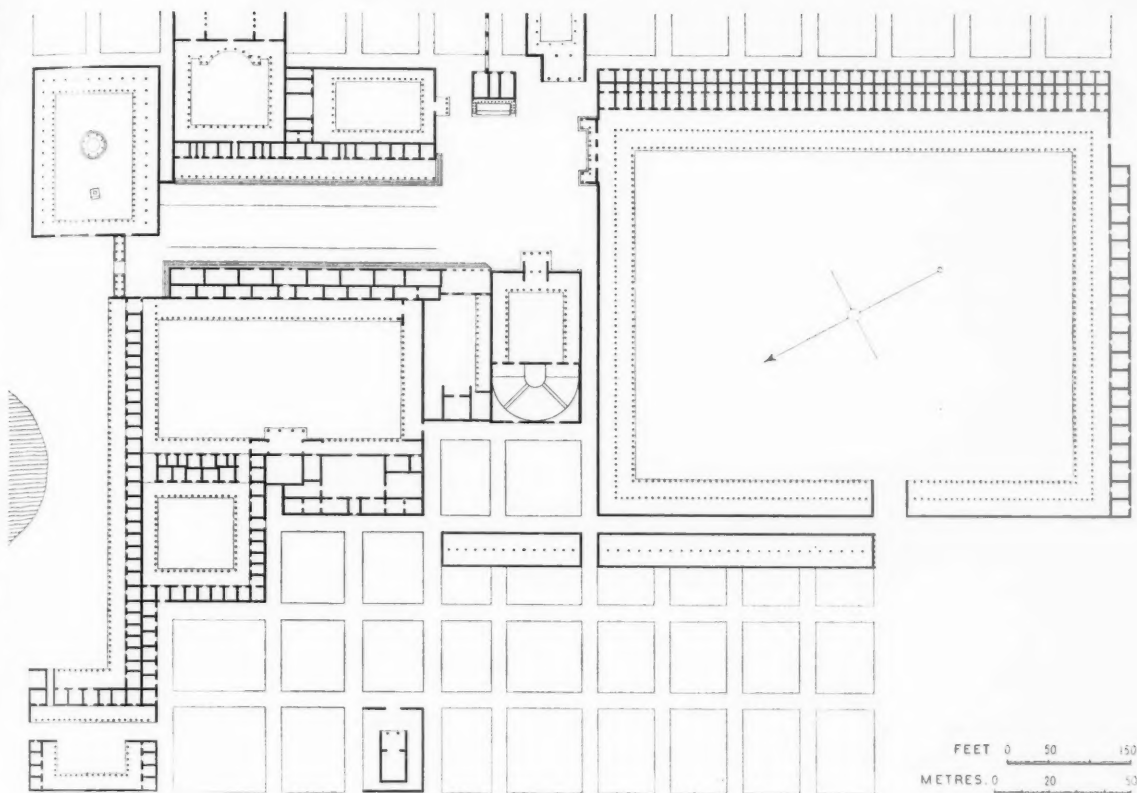


Fig. 4. Miletus. The Agora; 2nd century A.D. (After Milet, I. ii (Rathaus), Ab. 53; I. v. (Nymphæum), Taf. 48; I. vi, Taf. xxvi; and I. vii, Ab. 57)

THIRD CENTURY. SOUTH AGORA

In the course of the third century the vast south agora of Miletus—planned perhaps even earlier—was built up on these lines.¹² Opposite a long colonnade on the east, with numerous rooms behind it—shops and storehouses—was a great “Hufeisenplatz” with double colonnades (Fig. 3). The long western stoa was broken in the middle, without impairing the unity of the whole. On account of the vastness of the square extra means of access was advisable; possibly, too, the scheme was too great to be carried out at once and the south colonnade and the southern half of the west were built some time later than the rest.¹³

SECOND CENTURY. BOULEUTERION

The great central area of Miletus had by now resolved itself into a north and a south agora, which were divided off even more clearly by the erection in the intermediate space of the Bouleuterion or Council House¹⁴ (between 175 and 164 B.C.), one of the few important buildings which can be dated absolutely—others have to be fitted in approximately by relative dating arrived at by comparisons of architectural technique. The Bouleuterion was a small covered theatre, with rising semi-circular tiers of seats¹⁵; in front was a colonnaded court, entered from the east by a handsome propylon.

14. I, ii; for date see pp. 95 ff.

15. Cf. Ecclesiasterion at Priene (T. Wiegand, *Priene*, pp. 219-231), and newly discovered Bouleuterion at Athens (*Hesperia*, VI, i, pp. 115 ff.).

12. Milet, I, vii, pp. 3 ff.

13. I, vii, p. 47.

Rather later than this is a building¹⁶ which, being strictly useful and not ornamental, was tucked away behind the south agora on the west—a long narrow hall probably serving as a warehouse. The south end, more conspicuous than the rest, was adorned with half columns.

NORTH AGORA

Meanwhile, the north agora too had been growing. Not much had been done there in the third century, since the building activity of the Milesians had been concentrated elsewhere—besides the south agora and other public buildings they were reconstructing the famous temple of Apollo at Didyma on a huge scale, and though Miletus must have been growing rapidly at this time in population and commercial prosperity there was a limit to what could be done at once. In spite of this a new Delphinion had been built,¹⁷ twice as large and with colonnades on north, south and east; and late in the century there had been a further extension of the harbour stoa on the west, probably in the form of a small "goal-post" colonnade.¹⁸ In the middle of the second century a much more important extension was carried out. A right-angled wing was built on the south,¹⁹ displacing part of the "Prytaneion," to balance colonnades already standing behind the east end of the harbour stoa and the east side of the small square court. So a "Hufeisenplatz" was formed, centring on a small temple which was built into the middle of the west side, and for which the colonnades provided a magnificent forecourt. Thus the original fourth-century harbour stoa had developed into an interesting and effective complex. The east side was still left open, but some distance farther east, late in the second century, a gymnasium²⁰ was built in the common form of a square colonnaded court, with a propylon on the south and a set of rooms opposite it on the north.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AGORA

Neither at Miletus nor elsewhere do we find Aristotle's recommendation²¹—that the political agora and the commercial should be kept separate—fully carried out. The rough distinction made by von Gerkan²² between the south and north as "Staatsmarkt" and "Kaufmarkt" can only have been partial. The exact purpose of some buildings and parts of buildings is difficult to determine. Perhaps the intermediate space, with the Bouleuterion, can best be regarded as the civic centre

of Miletus. In any case, architecturally the whole had attained a form which was satisfying and complete, though capable of later additions according to the fashion of the day. Von Gerkan's restoration²³ gives a good idea of the appearance of the northern part.

STADIUM

Before going on one might mention the stadium,²⁴ a Hellenistic building of the second century B.C., though it is hardly a part of the agora. When providing accommodation for large crowds of spectators at athletic and theatrical shows, the Greeks, unlike the Romans, looked for convenient hillsides which would minimise the need for building up great structures. For this reason the position of stadia and theatres varied greatly and in planned towns it was very difficult to fit them into the street system. In the case of the stadium at Miletus, unlike the theatre, the difficulty was overcome. The area extending westward from the south agora was chosen (Fig. 2). The long tiers of seats on the south were built into the hillside; on the north an artificial structure was needed, with the city wall itself serving as back support. At Priene, on the contrary, the theatre conformed with the house blocks, the stadium did not.

EARLY ROMAN AGE. FIRST CENTURY B.C.

The two most striking tendencies in Roman times, i.e., from the latter part of the second century B.C., were towards the more complete enclosure of each unit and a greater emphasis on the decorative and magnificent. Towards the middle of the first century B.C. an enclosing wall was built across the east side of the north agora, with a columnar gateway in the middle.²⁵ Meanwhile the Delphinion had been given a fourth colonnade,²⁶ on the west (Fig. 4). Little else was done until the benevolent rule of the better Roman emperors renewed the prosperity of Miletus.

EARLY IMPERIAL AGE. FIRST CENTURY A.D.

Early in the first century A.D. the gap between the east end of the harbour stoa and the Delphinion was filled with a handsome columnar gateway.²⁷ Rather later, baths of Roman type with a colonnaded court serving as palæstra attached were built adjoining the Hellenistic gymnasium on the north,²⁸ and the west side of both baths and gymnasium was masked by a long Ionic colonnade,²⁹ presenting a continuous façade

16. *Milet*, I, vii, pp. 156 ff.

17. I, iii, pp. 125 ff.; I, vi, p. 91.

18. I, vi, pp. 91 and 92; *G.S.*, p. 100.

19. I, vi, pp. 92 and 93.

20. I, vi, p. 93; I, ix, pp. 1 ff.

21. *Politics*, VII, 1331a.

22. *G.S.*, p. 100.

23. *Milet*, I, vi, Taf. xxvii.

24. II, i; especially pp. 37 ff.

25. I, vi, p. 94.

26. I, iii, pp. 141 ff.; I, vi, p. 95.

27. I, vi, pp. 45 and 96.

28. I, ix, pp. 23 ff.

29. I, ix, pp. 36 ff.

to the open space which led from the south agora and Bouleuterion to the new harbour gate.

SECOND CENTURY A.D.

The government of Trajan and Hadrian brought greater security to the Greek cities than they had known for several centuries; and in the first half of the second century A.D. a great outburst of building activity gave the centre of Miletus the final magnificent appearance which it assumed before permanent disintegration set in. There was extensive reconstruction and modernisation of older buildings; streets and open places which had been unpaved before were given a stone pavement.³⁰ Handsome new structures completely changed the appearance of the space in front of the Bouleuterion. One of these also had the effect of reducing the south agora to a fully enclosed square. Even in late Hellenistic times light gates had probably closed the gaps at the north-east and south-east corners; but now the east colonnade was remodelled and more substantial gateways erected. The outer façade of the northern was done in the highly elaborate architectural style which had become fashionable.³¹ An even more striking example of the new architecture was the Nymphaeum,³² a fountain house which faced the Bouleuterion from the east. Its gorgeous façade was built in three storeys and adorned with numerous statues, and two-storeyed wings projected westward to enclose the tanks from which the water was actually drawn. Less important were a shrine to the south of this and another which now filled the gap between the

north agora and the Bouleuterion.³³ With the entrance porches of the Bouleuterion and the gymnasium, the space between the north and south agoras now had handsome buildings on all sides. The extension towards the north, too, in the direction of the harbour, was modernised and became a broad colonnaded street—a type unknown in classical Greece but popular under the Roman empire. The eastern side of the north agora was more completely enclosed, by means of a row of large rooms, the outer façade of which was decorated with engaged columns copying and balancing the reconstructed Ionic colonnade on the other side of the street.³⁴ In general, the building activity of this epoch with all its grandeur tended to destroy the spaciousness and simplicity of the Hellenistic design. Beyond this point we need not go. Later centuries saw the intrusion of various elements and little attempt to maintain the character of the site as a Greek agora.

Miletus offers an example of farsighted planning followed by careful building. After 494 there was little possibility of the city's regaining the glories of its sixth-century culture; but it could still in time become a great city again, especially as a commercial centre; and this was kept in view from the beginning. There was no hurry or impatience, however. In the Greek city states both old and new, public life in all its forms was concentrated in the agora; and as the new Miletus grew the agora was able to develop naturally and without obstructions, adhering to the lines of the original plan—the first great building to intrude on this was a set of baths placed obliquely north-east of the stadium (second century A.D.)—but continually meeting the new needs and tastes of the Milesian community.

30. I, vi, p. 98; I, ix, p. 141.

31. I, vii, pp. 69 ff.

32. I, v; splendid coloured restoration in Taf. 63.

33. I, vi, p. 98.

34. I, vi, p. 97.





THE "SMALL HOUSE" EXHIBITION

The R.I.B.A.'s Spring Exhibition was opened jointly by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., and Mr. J. B. Priestley on Thursday, 13 October. It is a small exhibition specially designed to meet the requirements of the smaller municipal art galleries and museums. It will remain on view at the R.I.B.A. until Saturday, 29 October, after which it will start on the usual provincial tour. The first bookings are Stoke-on-Trent Public Museum and Art Gallery (5-30 November), Cheltenham Art Gallery (5-24 December), Luton Public Museum (21 January-25 February). Other centres with whom negotiations are in progress are Belfast, Birkenhead, Manchester and Sunderland. It is anticipated that the Exhibition will tour for about two years.

The Exhibition Sub-Committee have presented this old subject both in a new light and with a technique somewhat different from preceding R.I.B.A. Exhibitions. It is not an exhibition of what is commonly called "housing," nor is it a collection of sermons to the speculative builder, nor again does it consist of architect-designed houses for the middle classes. It recognises that all these methods of supplying the public with dwellings are necessary to-day, and, by directing its appeal solely to the house-user, aims at

raising the level of quality in public demand. It is carefully restricted to the needs of the man with moderate means.

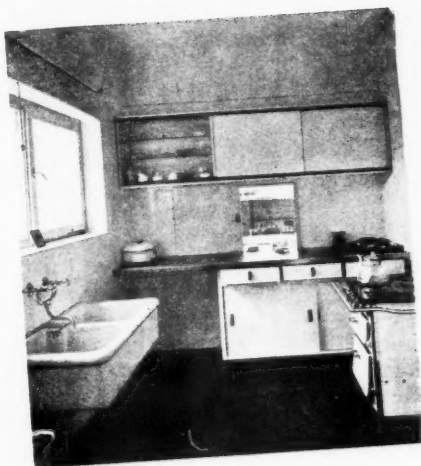
There are three main sections. The first illustrates the evils of unrestricted development and shoddy building. It is suggested both in the exhibition itself and in the excellent little Exhibition Handbook (which is again a departure from precedent) that England is rapidly losing its tradition of good, homely, domestic building, arranged in harmonious groups in town and village. This tradition is illustrated in the second section, which shows good historical examples of individual houses and groups of houses.

The third section points the way to improvement in all the things that make a good house, such as town planning and estate planning, the planning of the house itself and of its garden, the proper use and expression of good materials and, finally, the equipment. It is emphasised that house design is skilled work, beyond the capacity of a clerk able only to "draw plans," and that money spent on architectural skill is more than returned in the maintenance of property values. This section is by far the largest and makes its points clearly by the use of groups of photographs, each group being given a distinctive explanatory heading. The final lesson is that a serious effort to meet present-day needs by modern methods will result in a return to the tradition of good simple building, but that the resulting houses will resemble neither the genuine buildings of past ages nor their "olde-worlde" imitations. Finally there is a small section devoted to preservation of trees and to new planting, which it is urged form a duty to be observed by the municipality and the estate developer in addition to the householder.

Most of the facts and ideas presented are not new to architects, but they are largely unrealised by the public generally. The Exhibition is indeed no more than a clear statement of the things that should go to make up a good house—a "story" that we believe has never before been presented to the public.



17 October 1938



The photographs on this and the facing page are reproduced from the Exhibition Handbook

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DESIGNS FOR DOWNING COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE



The drawings at the top of this and the next page are the designs for Downing College by James Wyatt which were referred to in an article headed "A recently found James Wyatt design," and printed in the last issue of the JOURNAL. They were probably made in 1784 (*Dict. A.P.S.*), one being a view from the south-west, and the other from the north-west.

Below is another very fine drawing of Downing College, presented to the R.I.B.A. by Mr. A. Harry Heron [*Ret. A.*]. This represents the design by William Wilkins (1778-1839), who was ultimately chosen as architect to the College. The drawing is neither signed nor dated. It is similar in many respects to a drawing by Wilkins himself, now in the possession of Downing College. But one or two differences indicate that it is probably not by Wilkins. It does, however, bear an even closer resemblance to a similar perspective in water colour, belonging to Downing College, which is signed and dated "J. Bailey 1830." The view is from the south-west, showing at the extreme left and right the Hall and Master's Lodge

respectively, both of which have been built. The centre building, never built, was intended as a Chapel and Library.

There is a difference in technique between the R.I.B.A. drawing and the one known to be by Wilkins. This, I think, lies in the opaque quality of the colour in the R.I.B.A. drawing. In the Wilkins drawing, as in several others by him which I have seen, he has kept his colour so transparent that even the finest of lines are not obscured, a characteristic which preserves the architectural feeling of his drawings.

Also a small point which may be significant. In the R.I.B.A. drawing the two corner capitals of the portico on the left (the Hall) are shown without the correct corner volutes as used in the Erechtheion and which Wilkins has in fact used on the Hall; they are shown correctly on the Wilkins drawing.

Though I am fairly confident that it is not by Wilkins, the above three points can only be regarded as suggestions. For this reason I would not go further than to say it is "probably not by Wilkins."

GAVIN WALKLEY [A.]



James Wyatt's design for Downing College: see opposite page

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AT THE R.I.B.A.

The following social activities have been arranged for the coming months. Members are asked to note them and also to support them to the utmost.

Full particulars of the activities of the groups may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary of each group at the R.I.B.A.

A card containing the dates of social events in the current Session may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MUSIC GROUP

A concert will be given by the SCHUBERT SOCIETY at the R.I.B.A. on Monday, 31 October, at 9 p.m. This is the fourth of the Schubert Society's concerts in the present season. The programme will be as follows:—

Quartet in G major, op. 161

Quartet in A minor, op. 29

THE NEW HUNGARIAN QUARTET

Zoltan Székely 1st Violin

Alexandre Moszkowsky 2nd Violin

Dénes Koromzay Viola

Vilmos Palotai Violoncello

Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. H. V. Lanchester, c/o the R.I.B.A., at 3s. 6d. each. Application should be made soon.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE PARTY,

MONDAY, 12 DECEMBER 1938.

A Social Committee Party will be held at the Institute on Monday, 12 December 1938.

Full particulars will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL. Meanwhile, all members and Students are requested to keep this date clear.

R.I.B.A. DANCE CLUB

The following dates have been arranged for dances at the R.I.B.A. during the current session:—Friday, 11 November

1938; Friday, 9 December 1938; Friday, 3 February 1939; Friday, 21 April 1939.

The dances will start at 9 p.m. and finish at 1 a.m. The price of tickets will be as follows:—Membership tickets: £1 15s. (i.e., a double ticket for the series of four dances). Individual tickets for each dance, 6s. Not more than ten tickets will be issued to any one person.

Applications must be accompanied by a remittance for the appropriate amount, and applications cannot be made by telephone. Applications for tickets should be sent as soon as possible to Mr. R. W. H. Robertson, Clerk to the Dance Club, at the R.I.B.A. Cheques and postal orders to be made payable to the R.I.B.A. Dance Club.

R.I.B.A. CAMERA CLUB

The Club is open to all members of the R.I.B.A. or Allied Societies and full particulars of membership can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss A. J. Dicker, 8 Gurney Drive, Finchley, N.2.

The following lectures will be given at the R.I.B.A. at 8 p.m. on: 9 November, "Night Photography," by Messrs. Ilford, Ltd.; 14 December, "The Dufaycolour Process," by Messrs. Dufay-Chromex, Ltd. Members wishing to attend should notify the Hon. Secretary.

There is a dark room at the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, which is equipped with an enlarger, and a developing tank is being installed for the use of members of the club. There will be a demonstration of the Dark Room apparatus at 6.30 p.m. on the following Tuesdays during the winter:—

1 November	..	..	Mr. A. L. Hall	Demonstrator
6 December	..	..	Mr. Bryan Westwood	"
7 February	..	..	Mr. F. R. Yerbury	"
7 March	..	..	Mr. John Hinde	"
4 April	..	..	Mr. K. C. Symons	"
2 May	..	..	Mr. Norman Westwood	"

SIR CHARLES BRESSEY'S LONDON PLAN

Report of the Planning of London Sub-Committee of the R.I.B.A. Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committee on the Highway Development Survey (Greater London), by Sir Charles Bressesey: Sir Edwin Lutyens, consultant.

1.—PRELIMINARY

This Survey must be welcomed as a very courageous effort to solve in a practical way a problem which has to be faced by the citizens of London. Its great value and the value of the resulting proposals lie in its providing a working basis for the co-ordination of numerous improvement schemes, some of them extremely complex, which are contemplated by the various authorities in Greater London. It is indicated that, owing to the time it must take to carry through the scheme as a whole, the conditions prevailing to-day may change to such an extent that important adjustments in the present proposals will need to be made.

In this and other reservations the Survey shows commendable foresight and probably covers nearly all the aspects admissible under the terms of reference. It is these, rather than the proposals themselves, that are open to criticism; a scheme excluding town planning considerations such as zoning and similar factors, and excluding the possibility of revisions in the railway system involving the transport of passengers and goods, cannot be regarded as the definite and conclusive solution needed. In fact the Survey is confined to considerations affecting one particular form of transport, and it is as well to realise that the proposals do not constitute a planning scheme in the broad sense for the future of London.

The Survey provides mainly for linking up existing thoroughfares by new roads, with the object of expediting through traffic with the least amount of disturbance to existing properties; and the improvement of existing routes by widenings, by the easing of bad corners and by the taking out of bends. It lays stress, however, upon the need for the creation of new routes rather than the widening of existing roads, but the suggestion that this problem might be dealt with more successfully by the formation of straight new wide thoroughfares running north to south and east to west evidently presents too many difficulties to be practicable.

In dealing with the arterial road the Survey very properly recommends highways to be 140 feet in width, and thus avoid the mistake in underestimating the traffic conditions. The single carriageway roads which have recently been created are having to be widened almost before they are finished.

2.—A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

This is not an occasion on which to expect that the problem of a new plan for London will be solved as Haussmann solved the plan for Paris ninety years ago, when he converted centres of interest into architecturally framed-in road junctions, and connected them together by a system of straight roads. Nor is this an occasion when either by statute or by some system of pooling the proposals of all interests affecting the further development of London are brought into the limelight, accepted or rejected and ultimately welded into one plan. Nor is this a plan of London that has resulted from the consideration of such idealistic, albeit practical, proposals as the complete re-organisation of industry and housing.

No doubt all these matters, some related to railways, some to industry, some to housing and some to the incidence of development as a whole, have received some attention, and have, in so far as they have been clearly recognised as affecting the plan, influenced the lines of the routes laid down. But we would like to have seen a railway engineer with a similar opportunity, and some imagination, co-operating with a railway plan on co-ordinated lines.

We would like to have seen the plan including such problems as the future of Covent Garden Market and the many other problems connected with railways and the spread of London as a whole. (The location of markets and industry and the proper allocation of residential areas and adequate open spaces also require consideration.)

Recognised, however, as a road plan, this Survey is, so far, the most thoroughly worked out of the many studies for the plan of London yet produced. Since the War there have been produced endless proposals for dealing with every conceivable problem, but they have all been piecemeal compared with the handling of this plan.

Solutions, some proposed by individuals, some by societies and some by responsible authorities, could not be altogether ignored; indeed, after a detailed examination of the plan it seems possible that its authors have been, if anything, too amenable to such proposals.

They have refused to accept any of the numerous proposals for dealing with a bridge at Charing Cross,

probably because they felt, and wisely so, that this key question was really a railway problem, and so outside their reference. They found ready to hand many solutions for connecting the Western Avenue into Marylebone Road, for bringing the arterial roads into London, and for connecting up the half constructed ring roads. Their solutions here are frequently bold and original, but in many cases they demand more detailed study.

They evidently found in the regional plans and in the planning schemes of the local authorities surrounding London solutions for local difficulties. These in some cases have been set aside to make way for wider issues, but in most cases the secondary roads of authorities preparing planning schemes have been woven into this plan.

3.—PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ROAD PLANNING

Any criticism of a report of this nature must be on broad lines and be based on the following generally accepted principles :—

(a) The general aim must be clear-flowing unobstructed main routes so planned and regulated as to avoid conflicting lines of traffic and consequent congestion. With this in view intersecting routes must be dealt with by

(1) Roundabouts, which are in many cases a suitable solution, if on an adequate scale and with appropriate provision for pedestrians ; or

(2) "Over and under" crossings with or without side connection in the way of link roads, and in open country the complete system known as the "Clover leaf."

(b) In the outer areas such main routes should be constructed as parkways, though this may require fresh legislation.

(c) The linking up of the central area with the existing and proposed arterial roads is desirable.

(d) The provision of an inner ring road around the central area as a terminal to radial routes and providing access to the principal railway stations is very necessary, but it should be carefully designed to avoid conflict with the existing traffic routes.

(e) Road tunnels and viaducts may sometimes be adopted, but the drawbacks are such that they should only be used where there is no satisfactory alternative.

(f) Open spaces if utilised for traffic needs should if possible be replaced by other areas of equal amenity value.

(g) Advantage should be taken of traffic routing with "one way" restrictions by which the equivalent of the roundabout can be secured by circling round blocks of buildings.

(h) Motorways for fast traffic should be unimpeded by cross traffic routes and by pedestrian crossings as far as practicable.

4.—CRITICISM OF DETAILS

In view of the wide scope of the scheme it is out of the question to criticise it in detail at this stage, but as it is obvious that many of the proposals admit of alternatives it would be wise to study very carefully the areas through which the roads will pass from the points of view of dignity, amenity and economics before reaching a final decision—and this the committee proposes to do.

This applies more particularly to the improvements in the road plan for the built-up area, where some of the suggestions are open to question as to whether a better solution is not feasible and also whether there are not further propositions that would add to the efficiency of the scheme. For example, the plan for the area south of the Thames seems incomplete and additional bridges across the river with suitable approaches are undoubtedly required.

The co-ordination of the radials with the suggested inner ring routes certainly demands more careful study in detail, and all the area within these ring routes more intensive attention so as to include not merely a road plan but also the traffic routing, employing one way traffic to a greater extent with the object of avoiding the very obstructive right-hand turns.

5.—URGENCY

The contemplated increase in London population by 1951 to 10,760,000 will make it essential for a serious start to be made in carrying out the proposals and sympathy may be expressed with the statement that "so imperative is the need of prompt action that Londoners would be better advised to embark immediately upon useful schemes, admittedly imperfect, rather than wait for the emergence of that faultless ideal which would cease to be obtainable long before it has reached approval." It is clear, however, that the report anticipates that progress will be slow—a view fully supported by the rate of past and present road widening schemes in built-up areas.

It is believed, however, that certain of the proposals, subject to possible criticism in regard to the technical details, might be singled out for immediate consideration and action and there is no reason to suppose that with consolidated effort by all authorities concerned they cannot be achieved.

6.—NEW STATUTORY POWERS NECESSARY

The report would seem to envisage, if not to recommend, an increase in statutory powers necessary to carry out the redevelopment on a proper scale. It seems to realise the present shortcomings of the existing statutory powers both as regards town planning and road improvements. The Ribbon Development Act, for instance, apparently cannot go far enough to be of value in eliminating congestion in built-up areas ; and if, as is suggested, the major proposals in built-up areas will form the subject of separate Bills to be passed by Parliament the need for fresh legislation conferring much wider powers on local authorities or a central authority is very clearly indicated.

The legislative powers needed should co-ordinate the Town and Country Planning Act 1932 and the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, the present dual control on classified roads which so frequently occurs

outside the area of the administrative County of London being both contradictory and chaotic.

Sir Gwilym Gibbon's suggestion, which the Survey favours, of the compulsory pooling of ownership of land is a very interesting one and worth careful consideration.

There is little doubt that with all the best will in the world planning to be something more than lines and words on paper must have finance at its disposal. This aspect has apparently received little consideration. The report, however, states that "the development of land for residential, commercial and industrial purposes has been fostered and accelerated to an embarrassing extent by the new arterial road and it must be regretfully admitted that town planners were often outpaced by ill-directed private enterprise"—where finance was apparently available.

Be that as it may, the onus for the lack of control of such ill-directed effort is not all on town planners, but is surely due to the fact that Parliament in its wisdom has ordained the necessity for two separate functions. Roads are divorced from town planning, while the undisputed fact remains that good roads constitute one of the fundamentals upon which town planning principles are evolved.

The great difficulty caused by enormous funds required is that at present there appear to be no statutory powers for obtaining the necessary money.

London, by its many squares, examples of development under co-ordinated control, might well be cited as an example of how easy, with financial benefit to all concerned, it is to develop in large units. Quite well might it be asked why this principle could not be applied to the development of London as a whole. Why not a special commission, perhaps a London

Improvement Trust (on the lines of the Port of London Authority or Metropolitan Water Board) with adequate funds and power to purchase compulsorily, acquire, develop and sell land and property? Many, perhaps the majority, of the new streets and widenings would in the long run more than pay for themselves—for example, Kingsway—and while ideals might be far from being accomplished, the scheme would be a reality.

7.—THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE ARCHITECT

At first sight the Survey would seem to encourage the haphazard growth typical of the modern metropolis, that is to say, the many new roads and the many proposals to enlarge present roads would seem to encourage a tendency towards development of a monotonously similar character unlikely to allow wholesome replanning of a regional kind. Careful consideration, however, shows that if the proposals are able to be adopted they will on the whole provide means and give scope for redevelopment of areas now quite out of date both as regards accessibility for traffic and architecture and for replanning of new areas in forms less likely to become congested in future years. To architects this is of tremendous importance.

It is felt that the many methods suggested, such as viaducts, fly over crossings, tunnels, etc., though sometimes appearing unconventional, should not be excluded as a means of solving extremely difficult problems; but really wide and far-sighted statutory powers must be available in such cases so that the surrounding areas may be designed and developed in sympathy with and complementary to the structural realisation of these methods. In the history of town planning and architecture there is a great deal of evidence to show that property is enhanced in value and remains of high value when properly planned.

R.I.B.A. NEW BUILDING FUND

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED OR PROMISED

Brought forward	£15,146	11	3
Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects (further donation 1938) ..	9	10	0
East Africa Institute of Architects	5	5	0
Eric Roberts [A.]	1	1	0

In addition, the following Allied Society has made the following contribution under the arrangement whereby for a limited number of years a percentage of the annual contributions paid by the R.I.B.A. to the Allied Society in respect of the R.I.B.A. members thereof will be credited to the Fund* :—

£15,162 7 3

Brought forward	£15,162	7	3
Royal Institute of Architects of Western			

Australia	10	3	0
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*The Building Fund is credited for a limited number of years with an agreed percentage in respect of the subscriptions paid by London members. The balance received in 1937 amounted to 7 14 8
(This brings the total thus credited to £1,115 18s. 9d.)

Total received or promised to 4 October 1938 £15,180 4 11



WEIR HALL BRANCH LIBRARY & CLINIC, EDMONTON

By A. WILKINSON [A.]

of the Edmonton Borough Council Architectural Department

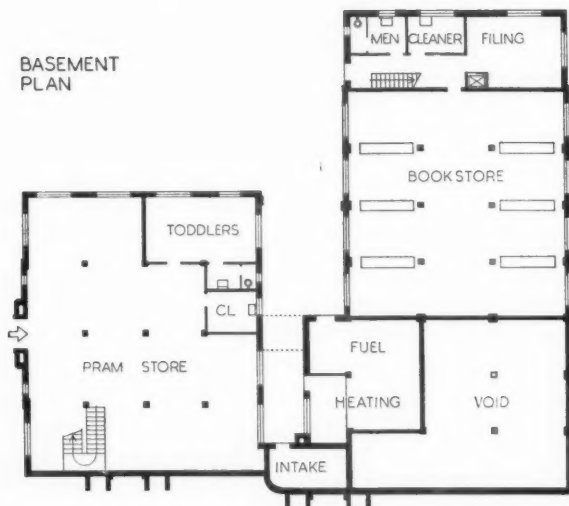
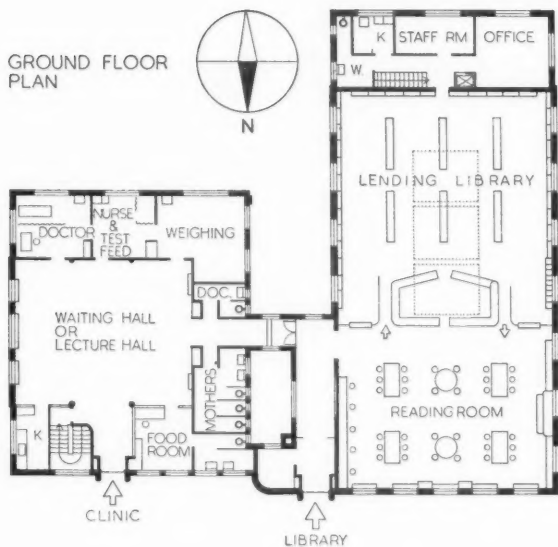
In the past small public libraries have generally been examples of all that is worst in civic building. Essentially a library is a place of quiet recreation and study—two entirely human and undemonstrative things which can be reflected in the style of the building. The typical old-fashioned library, however, has usually been so much cluttered up with the symbols of civic pompousness that it has entirely lacked the attractiveness and simplicity which it should possess.

The Edmonton library shows excellently many of the best trends in contemporary library design. It is simple in form and plan, cheerful, open and colourful and, above all, lacking in pompousness. In addition, it is efficient for present use and its open plan is likely to be flexible enough to allow the utmost freedom for a constantly changing library technique to develop.

The building is situated on ground falling sharply to the South from Silver Street, adjacent to the Cambridge

Road roundabout. The library and clinic are planned as independent units, the communicating passage between them only being used by the public when the clinic waiting hall is required for library lectures. The lending library provides accommodation for 10,000 books, with a bookstore with a maximum capacity of about 26,000 volumes to be used as a central bookstore in connection with the Edmonton Central Library. The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic provides for a weekly initial service of two Infant Welfare sessions and one Ante-Natal clinic.

The building is set well back from the main road, with a grass forecourt and car park adjoining: a noticeable feature is the lowness of the eills to the library windows facing the road, enabling passers-by to see the well-lit reading room and bookstacks—the best and cheapest advertisement a library can have.

BASEMENT
PLANGROUND FLOOR
PLAN

20 10 0 20 40 60 80
SCALE OF FEET

THE PLAN

Library.—The library is approached by the public through a vestibule with a janitor's room adjoining the main entrance. The library itself, comprising a lending department and combined reading room, newsroom and reference department, is planned in one room, 73 ft. by 40 ft., free of permanent divisions. A light counter-height barrier and staff enclosure separates the lending department and the reading room. The room is about 15 ft. in height, lit on three sides and also from glass concrete lights in the ceiling, and with no bookstacks higher than 6 ft. 6 ins. has a pleasant atmosphere of spaciousness and freedom from ostentation. The reading room, with seating accommodation for 32 readers and shelves for about 800 reference books, is fitted with five low-built adjustable news-stands, at which it is possible to be seated comfortably while reading.

The room is heated by low-temperature panels accommodated below the lowest shelves of the bookstacks. These shelves, which are 18 ins. above floor level, are tilted to allow titles to be read easily.

At the rear of the library are the librarian's office, the staff room, and a kitchen, and a staircase and book lift communicating with the bookstore and filing room on the lower ground floor.

Clinic.—The clinic can be entered either by the main entrance on Silver Street or through the pram store on the lower ground floor and up the staircase communicating with the waiting hall. The pram store has accommodation for eighty prams, and adjoining it is a toddlers' room, where children may be looked after while their mothers are upstairs.

The waiting hall, with accommodation for 100 persons, has clerestory lighting on the North and South and large windows on the East overlooking trees on a neighbouring site. It serves the dual purpose of waiting and lecture hall, and has a projection room above the doctors' lavatory.

On the South side of the waiting hall are the doctors', nurses' and weighing rooms. Adjacent to the main entrance are the kitchen, which is used for the service of teas, and the food room for the sale of proprietary foods, etc. Both these rooms have vertically sliding glazed hatches.

STRUCTURE AND MATERIALS

The building is steel framed, with pre-cast concrete floors and roofs. Externally the walls are faced with a good colour hand-made brick, with Portland stone copings and dressings. Sand lime bricks are used in the basement. The flat concrete roofs are covered with three-ply asphalt. All windows are of rust-proofed metal.

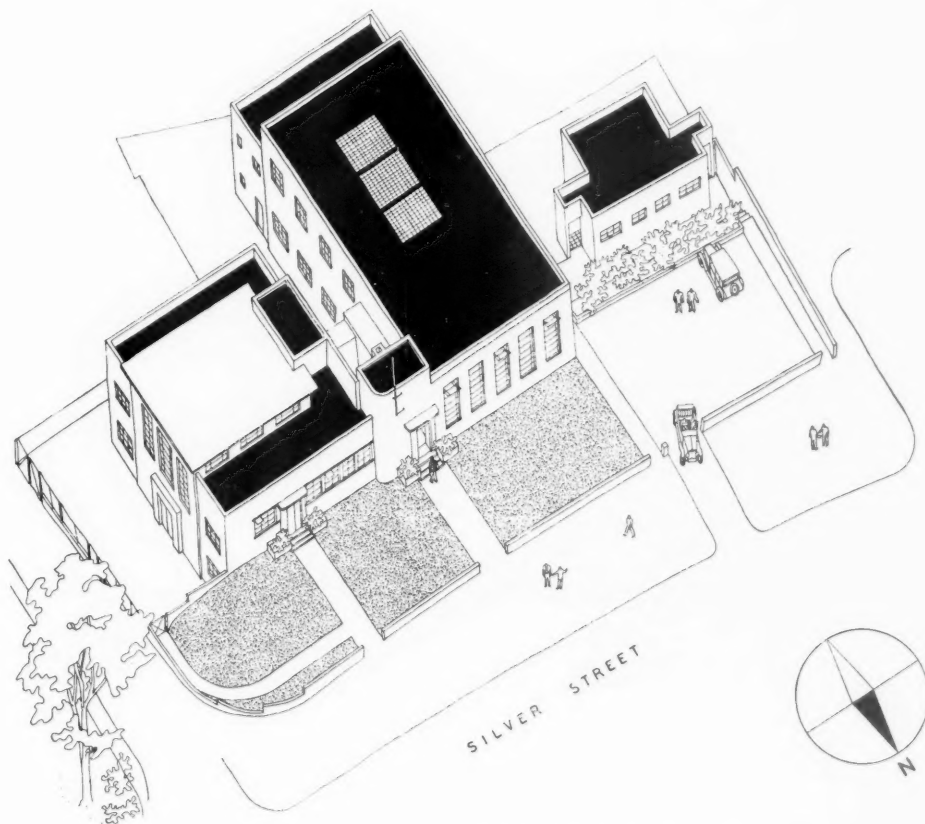
17 October 1938

The Entrance Hall to the library is panelled in oak and the Clinic and Waiting Hall has a tiled dado, but elsewhere the general finish is plaster. Floors are of Moulmein teak blocks, except the lavatories, which are tiled. The working rooms in the Clinic are linoleum tiled.

The shelving, furniture and panelling in the Library is of oak and the skirtings walnut.

The building is heated by low-pressure hot water pipes and radiators, supplied by twin coke-burning magazine-type boilers.

The buildings were erected by direct labour and the total cost of the buildings, including furniture and equipment, was approximately £16,000.



Axonometric of the site and buildings. The building on the right is a public lavatory



*A night view of the lending library
from the reading room*



*The lending library from the reading
room*



The reading room; the reference shelves are on the wall in the background



The barrier and staff enclosure between the lending library and reading room



Left: The Food Room; The waiting hall can be seen through the sliding glass sashes

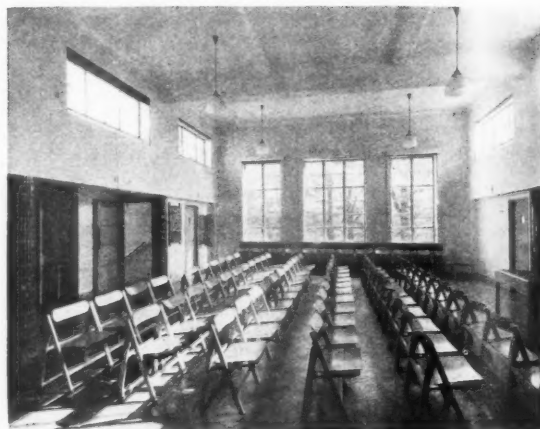
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS OF MATERIALS

Bricks, Messrs. T. Lawrence & Sons, Bracknell; patent floors and roofs, The Rapid Floor Co., Ltd.; steelwork, Messrs. Measure Bros. (1911), Ltd.; prepared joinery, Messrs. L. E. Lindsey & Son, Edmonton; stonework, Messrs. J. Bysouth & Son, Tottenham; roof light, Messrs. Haywards, Ltd.; wood block floors, Messrs. Horsley, Smith & Co., Ltd.; sanitary fittings, Messrs. Turner & Lisney, Ltd., Palmers Green, Messrs. Stitson, White & Co., Ltd.; tiling, Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd.; electrical installation, The North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company; heating installation, Messrs. H. Darvill & Co., Enfield; metal windows, Messrs. Crittall & Co., Ltd.; door furniture, Messrs. Paul & Moore, Southgate; bitumen roofing, Messrs. F. McNeill & Co., Ltd.; flush doors, The Merchant Trading Company; electric clocks, The Synchronome Co., Ltd.; gas installation, The Tottenham & District Gas Company; furniture, The North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington; lighting fittings in Library, Messrs. Holophane, Ltd.



Left: The Weighing Room, looking through the Nurses' and Test Feed Room to the Doctors' room

Below: The Waiting Hall





The Bridge in "Salmacida Spolia" (1640) Inigo Jones. Chatsworth collection

INIGO JONES'S THEATRE

In recent years a great deal of research has been devoted to the court theatre of the seventeenth century in England, and this book* by Professor Allardyce Nicoll is to be welcomed as a valuable addition to its story. And as it is the development of the stage, its scenery and mechanism as well as costume, which forms the subject of the present study his book will be particularly interesting to the architect, for of course it is the work of Inigo Jones, a master of the art of the theatre, with which he is concerned. Just as in architecture, so it was in the theatre, Inigo Jones not only had no rival in England but his work in this sphere was equal to any in Europe. As we know, it was in connection with the court theatre that the name of Inigo Jones first begins to appear in the records of his time. And from the evidence of his earliest theatrical productions it is certain that during his first stay in Italy, apart from painting, he must have made a special study of the theatre, for on returning to England he was fully equipped to put the knowledge he had gained into successful practice.

During the time covered by the present history and through the following century the Italian theatre was the model for the rest of Europe. Italian architects and scenic artists were supreme in the art which they had created. Inigo Jones made his acquaintance with the Italian theatre at that interesting period of stage history when fixed scenery of the type first illustrated in Serlio's treatise on perspective was giving place to experimental adaptations of the scene-changing methods of the classic theatre described by Vitruvius. Now as it was in Venice

that Inigo Jones settled down when he went to Italy, we may assume that it was there he began his study of the theatre during the closing years of the sixteenth century. And at this point it is significant to observe that the first public theatre built in Venice was the work of Palladio. This wooden structure, occupying a courtyard of the Carità (one of Palladio's own buildings), dated from 1565, and Molmenti tells us remained standing until destroyed by fire in 1630. Vasari described it as a "*mezzo teatro di legname à uso di Colosseo*," so we may reasonably take it that Palladio followed the classico-Vitruvian model exemplified by Serlio. In this building Inigo Jones would see Palladio's first attempt to adapt the classic theatre to modern use, an idea which later on he was to perfect and put into more permanent form in the Teatro Olimpico at Vicenza.

This experiment of Palladio's in modernising the classic theatre must have had a great interest for Inigo Jones, for he himself tackled the same problem. And here it must be insisted that Inigo Jones always maintained a strongly independent attitude in his study of architecture. He was not content to accept uncritically the rulings of his chosen master Palladio. He must needs examine for himself the remains of antiquity in seeking to illuminate the obscurities of the Vitruvian text, and as an apposite instance of his interest in the reconstruction of the classic theatre it may be recorded that on one of his journeys through France, during which he took the opportunity of visiting the Roman sites in Provence, he actually made drawings of the theatre at Orange.

When Daniello Barbarowrote his authoritative commentaries on Vitruvius it was to Palladio he turned for

**Stuart Masques and the Renaissance Stage*. By Allardyce Nicoll. 224 pp. Front. and 196 illustrations in the text. London: George G. Harrap. 1937. 36s.

guidance in writing his chapters on the theatre, and the illustrations to them were from Palladio's own drawings. But even such a combination of authority as this did not daunt Inigo Jones, for he did not hesitate to criticise adversely Barbaro's reading of the passage in Vitruvius describing the *periaktoi* in use on the stage of the Greek theatre. Barbaro suggested that each of the three faces of the *periaktoi* was painted to represent a single setting for the Tragic, Comic and Satirical drama, so that by turning these triangular, prism-shaped frames on their pivots the scene could be changed as required. Inigo Jones did not agree with this interpretation, and in disagreeing with Barbaro (or perhaps we should more accurately say with Palladio) he lets us into a secret of his own stagecraft which is essential to the proper understanding of one of his methods of quick scene changing, that never-failing marvel of the Renaissance stage.

In disputing Barbaro's inference that the scene remained unchanged throughout the performance of a play, Inigo Jones wrote:

"this cannot bee so for though the sceane changed y[e]t not the subject of the fable fro[m] Tragicall to comicall & then to ye satericall but I thinke that the seane chainged accordinge to the occasions given in the acets by taking off[f] the cloathes painted fro[m] the tri[a]ngles machins as I have often yoused in masques and co[m]edies."

So far as is known, Inigo Jones probably first used this modernised device of the classic stage in mounting a play in the hall at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1605, and in discussing this point Professor Nicoll doubts that the scenery was fixed on triangular frames, suggesting instead that flat revolving shutters were used. Now that we have Inigo Jones's own word for it, there need be no further difficulty in understanding his method. Removable painted canvas slips were hung on the faces of the triangular frames, and these could be changed any number of times during a performance. As a matter of historical accuracy (if no more), it is satisfactory to have this question settled once and for all.

In view of the work that the future held for him, Inigo Jones must necessarily have carried his study of the theatre beyond the opportunities afforded him in Venice. Only at one or other of the Ducal courts, where money was extravagantly lavished on elaborate scenery, machines and costume, could he have seen those princely productions which on returning home he himself was to emulate at Whitehall. The Grand Ducal theatre at Florence under Bernardo Buontalenti was then one of the most famous in Italy, and would be as likely to attract Inigo Jones as any other. It may very well have been here that he was initiated into the art of staging a court performance.

Some of Buontalenti's costume designs for *intermezzi* are reproduced in Professor Nicoll's book. Accompanying them are many by Inigo Jones, and it is remarkable that even when contrasted with the work of such a cele-

brated master, who was in charge of the Grand Ducal theatre for thirty years, the costume drawings of Inigo Jones are seen to be not only of greater interest in design but are of far more vital quality in their handling.

The free manner in which Inigo Jones borrowed for some of his own masques scenic settings by Giulio Parigi (who succeeded Buontalenti) has already been pointed out by other writers on this subject, and Professor Nicoll reproduces again various well-known prints after Parigi's designs with the drawings which Inigo Jones based on them. Among Parigi's scenic compositions is a series for *Il Giudizio di Paride*, performed at Florence in 1608. But in illustrating the setting for the "Garden of Calypso," the scene of the third *intermezzo* in this opera which Inigo Jones copied for his masque of *Tempe Restored*, Professor Nicoll seems to be unaware that Parigi in turn cannot be held guiltless when it comes to a question of borrowing, for this composition is the closest of adaptations of a design by Buontalenti in the Uffizi collection.

The scheme for the "Romane Atrium" in *Albion's Triumph* was also taken by Inigo Jones from another of Parigi's settings—the sixth *intermezzo* in *Il Giudizio di Paride*—and here it is notable how in his fine drawing Inigo Jones, working on this theme of Parigi's, has turned it into something of much more distinguished architectural quality than the original.

In the difficult task of explaining the mechanism of Inigo Jones's stage Professor Nicoll makes good use of the one contemporary Italian treatise on the subject, *Pratica di fabricar scene e machine ne' teatri*, written by Nicola Sabbatini, who was theatre architect to the Duke of Urbino at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In its later development, however, the theatre at Whitehall had advanced far beyond the point where Sabbatini leaves the subject, and in the masque of *Salmacida Spolia* (1640), in which the scenic art of Inigo Jones reached its culminating point, Sabbatini (whose book was published only two years previously) is left far behind indeed. There is no reason to suppose that Inigo Jones himself was not an innovator in the theatre, and it seems worth observing that a marginal note on one of his drawings for *Salmacida Spolia*, his last masque, suggests that his fertile mind was ever at work on ideas for still further enriching the effects of his scenic transformations.

The illustrations to Professor Nicoll's book include a number of drawings by Inigo Jones in the Chatsworth collection which have not hitherto been published. It is a good thing to have these, but with the wealth of material available for selection it is puzzling to understand why the author should have given such prominence to the poor scenic drawings by an unnamed seventeenth-century Italian artist in a collection in the National Library at Turin, one of which, indeed, forms the frontispiece to his volume. If we cannot admire the choice it can at least be said for these drawings that they certainly serve to emphasise the great qualities of Inigo Jones's design and draughtsmanship.

Book Reviews

HOBSON'S CONDUIT

HOBSON'S CONDUIT: THE NEW RIVER AT CAMBRIDGE COMMONLY CALLED HOBSON'S RIVER. By W. D. Bushell. 8vo. xiv + 140 pp. + 9 plates. Cambridge U.P. 1938. 6s.

Motorist visitors to Cambridge may be grouped into two main classes according to their views on the two channels of water flowing on either side of Trumpington Street. To one group they are infernal pitfalls, relics of antiquity that ought long ago to have disappeared; to the other they are pleasant reminders of the long history of Cambridge, with their clean and sparkling aspect. Residents soon learn how not to drive into them, or how to escape when in.

The first group may learn from this book that the stream ran once down the very middle of the street. The second will read with great delight this scholarly history of the whole undertaking which in 1610 brought water to the centre of Cambridge to flush out the old and stinking King's Ditch: which water, while it was not very successful in that particular task owing to the flatness of the ground, proved very useful in many other ways—bringing clear and good drinking water to the centre of the town in leaden pipes to spout from the old conduit which stood in the market place and now stands where the two main streams diverge, at the end of Lensfield Road; perhaps slightly less good water to be had in "dipping holes" in various places; supplied Emmanuel and Christ's with admirable ponds and swimming pools which they still enjoy; gave Peterhouse a swimming pool which they have since discarded, and gave Pembroke an underground water course feeding a private basement bath and its Master "a beautiful and large basin in the middle of the garden, wherein he often diverts himself in a machine of his own contrivance, to go with the foot as he rides therein."

To-day, besides the pools in Emmanuel and Christ's and the offending runnels in Trumpington Street, the stream gladdens the heart all along Brookside and the Botanic Gardens and up the misnamed Wranglers Walk, and perhaps one day the town planning authority will be able to accomplish for the public the right to use the footpath all along the stream across the Long Road to the Nine Wells, which at present is the private privilege of the Hobson's Conduit Trustees.

Civil war was the cause of the cutting of the King's Ditch by Henry III and it is a very wise and compromising Master, Andrew Perne, of Peterhouse, who ruled the University in harmony with Papist and Protestant, who is here credited with first supporting the idea of bringing water to Cambridge, he, with Dr. Caius, the sanitarian, and Richard Lyne, the map-maker. Though Thomas Hobson, the great carrier, was later given sole credit, Mr. Bushell's researches have made it clear that it was not he alone, but several far-seeing and worthy men of Town and Gown, who perhaps foregathered often in Ware on the long road to London and saw the preparations for the London New River, who secured the accomplishment of this similar though much smaller piece of engineering for Cambridge. Mr. Bushell has assembled all the available knowledge of that mysterious great man, Hobson, of whom the town of Cambridge is so proud, and much other valuable information which will be a great source of enjoyment to those who love Cambridge and assistance to her historians.

H. C. H.

PICTURES OF STAINED GLASS

STAINED GLASS OF THE XII AND XIII CENTURIES FROM FRENCH CATHEDRALS. With introductions by G. G. Coulton and Marcel Aubert. sm. fo. 12 pp. + 18 plates. London: Batsford. 1938. 10s. 6d.

There are quite a number of excellent histories of stained glass but there is hardly one—unless it is the present slight folio—that gives illustrations capable of conveying any idea of the quality of the glass itself in its place unless the reader already has a clear and fixed vision of it in his mind.

The Arts that allow easy reproduction in books collect around them that woolly mass of half-informed would-be scholars who know all about the subject but lack entirely the power of looking. There are more people who are prepared to put any artist from Giotto to Brancusi in his place than have ever really seen their works; every cultured little school child is filled, till his intellectual maw is crammed with derived tit-bits of art-history, until he thinks that knowing about something is the same or even better than seeing in and through it. Stained glass has been saved from all this; those who know anything know because they have looked, and every time the doors of Chartres, or Bourges or Le Mans or Poitiers, or Sens open they open to convert someone new to "the priceless beauty of the glass and the variety of this most precious work." Whereas every time the National Gallery opens half of those who have never been there before know or think they know all about the pictures.

All this may be the wrong opening to a review of a book for which, apart from this general lament that books destroy the freshness and directness of appreciation, there can be nothing but praise. The eighteen examples are all of twelfth and thirteenth century glass from the five French cathedrals mentioned above, some are details, others are whole windows, each kind of illustration is good and to an astonishing extent the luminous quality of the original survives.

Professor G. G. Coulton and Marcel Aubert write introductions, Professor Coulton on the mediaeval environment and M. Aubert on the glass painter's technique. Professor Coulton gives a lively picture of the type of men who made the windows, not generally, he affirms, priests but secular workers who "may claim as real sympathy from us as if we could attribute to them all the cloistered virtues." The glass painter "sprang, in most cases, from that ninety per cent. or more of our population who lived on and by the land."

His work was in some respects the poor man's Bible but not quite as simply and obviously as we are often led to believe; the subjects of windows seldom deal with the simple Bible-stories that we imagine simple people to enjoy; many windows were grisaille only, and of the rest, as an apposite quotation from Chaucer shows, the common enthusiasm was apt to be for the heraldic blazonry rather than the piety.

M. Aubert describes the materials and technique of the glass-workers and the actual examples illustrated in the plates. These two introductions take only seven pages but give an admirable introduction to the subject as a whole, and the particular side of it illustrated here. The list of plates describes the subjects and gives dates and dimensions.

Mr. Batsford and his Swiss printers are to be congratulated and thanked for an entirely admirable production.

ART BOOKS

ITALIAN DECORATIVE ART

ARTE DECORATIVA ITALIANA. By Giuseppe Pagano. Sm. 4to. 142 pp. Milan. Hoepli. 1938.

In no country more than Italy have the decorative arts—and the art of architecture too—found so confidently their natural modern expressions. All phases of modernism have somehow been naturally assimilated by Italian artists, so that a booklet such as this can be filled with examples of contemporary sculpture, painting and decorative art that will surely excite the interest and even the envy of artists elsewhere, who have to fight for opportunities even to find galleries in which to exhibit their works, whereas in Italy it seems opportunities are liberally provided for artists to get out of the galleries into the halls and on the walls of executed living buildings.

Arte decorativa Italiana—as a book it is a cheerful example of simple modern production—has a thirty-page introduction by Giuseppe Pagano and about a hundred pages of photographs of sculptures, mosaics, wall paintings, photos-montages, architectural ceramics and glass work from the Milan *Triennale* Exhibition. Much of the work has been done to decorate Fascist buildings, and has its kinship with Roman and Etruscan historical arts, but it is not slavishly archaeological. In almost every work illustrated both content and form have their contemporary reference which overrides the derived elements.

Technically these modern Italian works are assured and competent, aesthetically they somehow seem sterile, lacking spiritual movement. Freedom of technical expression has been negatived by passivity. The faces of the figures in either sculptures or paintings are expressionless, passionless and mute. But the works are deserving of attention, and the progress of Italian art which is shown here is a facet of modern art development which is no less important than the movement in Sweden in the last decade which had such a lively effect on British opinion.

MORE COLOUR SCHEMES

MORE COLOUR SCHEMES FOR THE MODERN HOME. By Duncan Miller. 4to. 26 pp. + 24 plates. London: The Studio, Ltd. 1938. 10s. 6d.

A note on the cover of *More Colour Schemes* explains that the book is intended to provide, for those who cannot afford or do not wish to employ professional designers, a series of examples by well-known and fashionable interior decorators, and adds, as a warning to those who may feel inclined to forgo even this inexpensive assistance, that "a mistake in the treatment of a room is a social disaster."

The amateur decorator will find a confusing choice; between, for example, the exhibitionism of Mr. Marshall, the period refinements of Mr. Shryver, the modernisms of Mr. Patmore and Mr. Hes, it will be indeed difficult to decide what is socially correct, and Mr. Miller, in his introduction and comments, is disappointingly non-committal. A development of the social implications—the snob values—of interior decorating would have made far more entertaining and instructive reading than the conventional analysis into monotone schemes, harmonies, contrasts and so on—a type of analysis which has, in any case, been more thoroughly and competently handled by previous writers.

With the exception of one room by Liane Zimble—a Viennese interior sensitively and naturally arranged—the schemes illustrated are mostly unpleasantly affected and self-conscious. *More Colour Schemes* is hardly likely to interest architects, but the particular public for which the book is intended may, for all one knows, find it very useful.

D. B.

AALTO

AALTO. *Architecture by Simon Breines and Furniture by A. L. Kocher, with foreword by John McAndrew.* Sm. 4to. 48 pp. New York Museum of Modern Art. London: Allen & Unwin. 1938. 5s.

Alvar Aalto is the European architect who now, above all others, excites the enthusiasms of modern architects here in England and there are many people who will be glad to have this excellently produced handbook to a Museum of Modern Art exhibition of his work. There are others whose sympathies are not with the modern school generally who find that Aalto breaks through their academic prejudices; he is an architect who has found a place in modern work for the elements of craftsmanship which they love, whose work is pervaded by a conscious and obvious aesthetic which they can recognise even if they cannot fully understand, and whose functionalism is humanistic.

The two short articles are followed by 22 pages of photographs of the Paimio Sanatorium, the Viipuri Library, the Finnish Pavilion in the Paris Exhibition, and his tables and chairs.

LETTERING

A PORTFOLIO OF ALPHABET DESIGNS FOR ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, DESIGNERS AND CRAFTSMEN. By Irene K. Ames. Sm. fo. 32 plates. London: Chapman & Hall. New York: Wiley. 1938. 12s. 6d.

This portfolio is only worth noticing to forewarn unsuspecting architects that hidden behind the slick glitter of its red and silver cover is almost every fault of scholarship and art that could be crammed into thirty plates. There is nothing in it which in its original form and use was good that is not here misinterpreted or misapplied. The ancient forms are abused, the new are abuses in their own right. The value of the book to architects is certainly not increased by a panel of "lettering for architects" which if not grossly offensive like much else in the book is so badly done as to be useless as a demonstration. The publishers cannot surely have received advice to publish this book from any competent American or English letter-writer, typographer or advertising artist.

CLOCKS

OLD ENGLISH MASTER CLOCKMAKERS AND THEIR CLOCKS, 1670-1820. By Herbert Cescinsky. Sm. 4to, xii + 182 pp. London: Routledge. 1938. 15s.

Mr. Herbert Cescinsky, whose earlier work on clocks, *English Domestic Clocks*, written in collaboration with Mr. Malcolm Webster, is a standard work, has supplied a need by condensing much of the information and about 275 illustrations into a handy and comparatively cheap volume.

Very wisely Mr. Cescinsky does not neglect the mechanism of clocks and gives his first three chapters to a description—necessarily simplified and short—of the general principles and mechanisms of clock works.

We must not forget that such as Tompion, Quare, Knibb, Jones were clock makers first and case makers by the necessity of clothing their works. Sometimes the cases were made in separate shops, though even so the influence of the clock makers can be seen controlling the design of the cases.

This is an excellent and useful book, the text though brief is authoritative and readable, the many illustrations are all good and the general arrangement is clear. The book ends with a glossary and list of clock makers.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BOOKS

SARDINIA

SARDINIAN STUDIES BY *Members of the Le Play Society*. Sm 4to. 60 pp., 12 plates. London: Le Play Soc., 1938. 2s.

The Le Play Society, which sees the social world "as dependent upon the interaction of people and place throughout the medium of work," is constantly promoting the study of life, ancient and contemporary, in countries throughout the world so that by the stimulation of understanding and sympathy, and by intelligent study some contribution may be made towards setting right the social and economic chaos of the present world conditions. This study of Sardinia is the result of one Le Play expedition. The report consists of a geological survey, an archaeological survey by W. G. Walker which deals in considerable detail with the history of the Nuraghi or tribal chieftain strongholds which are found all over the Island. These sturdy truncated towers, something like martello towers, are the characteristic monuments of a culture that occupied the whole island and had its finest period in the ninth century B.C., but which lasted until the second century B.C. or later. The report includes excellent maps of the Nuragic, Punic Roman islands. It studies eras subsequent to the Nuragic more briefly.

The Rev. R. W. Stopford contributes a brief summary of the Mediaeval and Renaissance Ecclesiastical architecture of Sardinia and there are studies of the use of the solid-wheeled cart in the island, which is one of the few places where it survives, and of the Sardinian Zinc Mines; there is also a list of flora found by the expedition.

THE WELSH BORDER

WELSH BORDER COUNTRY. By P. Thoresby Jones. 800. 120 pp. + plates. London: Batsford, 1938. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Thoresby Jones has succeeded in a difficult task, well maintaining in his *Welsh Border Country* the very high standard set in Batsford's well-known "Face of Britain" series.

The Welsh Border country is rich in interests of many widely varying types. There are the Black Mountains and the valleys of the Dore, Monnow, Teme, Usk and Wye. There are such architectural gems as Kilpeck Church and Stokesay Castle, the half-timbered villages of North Herefordshire and the "almost perfect Queen Anne house, red brick with stone facings, bearing the impressive title Court of Noke." There is the fine mediaeval woodwork in Partrishow Church and there are the equally fine early eighteenth-century gates at Chirk Castle, and there was the Marcher-Lordship system—all these, and very many more, are dealt with by Mr. Jones, who has a remarkable facility for incorporating accounts of an incredible number of items in a comparatively small book without getting the normal "guide book" effect. It may also be noted that the author writes as one having authority and yet pleasantly and interestingly, whether he is describing scenery or buildings.

In addition to a very large number of excellent reproductions of fine photographs there are many sketches by Sydney R. Jones and H. T. Timmins, the frontispiece is a reproduction in colour of Turner's water-colour of Llanthony Priory, while the map end-papers have been specially prepared by Miss Norah Davenport.

After being given so very much for 7s. 6d., it seems ungrateful to ask for more, but one cannot help longing for a special sketch map to illustrate each of the many "cycle tramps" which are so fascinatingly described.

W. S. PURCHON [F.]

Review of Periodicals

Subscriptions to the reprints, which run from the beginning of each volume, are now due. For 5s. a year members can have sent to them reprints of the Review printed on one side of the paper only. The Review appears in every number (twenty times a year) unless pressure on space makes it impossible, when the following list is extra long. Reference is made to all articles and illustrations that are thought to be of value in the two hundred journals received by the library, so that members who subscribe to the reprints have an index in their offices to all illustrations of all types of building in practically every architectural journal in the world. But they are naturally of particular value to schools and architectural societies which can thus have on the spot a constantly growing and up-to-date index to contemporary work—saving much time in research or in getting the information from London. The distribution of reprints is a unique service which it is hoped that even more people than at present will find valuable. More and more people and bodies do subscribe, but the list should be trebled.

SCHOOLS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 8 September. P. 396.
Infants' School at Shoreham, by C. G. Stillman [F.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 29 September. P. 525.
King Ethelbert Central School, Margate, by W. R. H. Gardner, for 440 boys and girls. A branch Child-Welfare Clinic is provided in a separate building.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 30 September. P. 402.

Cholmeley House, Highgate School, for 36 boarders and 134 day boys, by O. P. Milne [F.].

BUILDER. 1938. 9 September. P. 466.

Part I of "Approach to Planning," by Frank Bennett [A.], dealing with Nursery Schools.

BUILDER. 1938. 16 September. P. 523.

"New Burton Bank," a house for boarders at Mill Hill School, by Colclutt and Hamp [F.].

BUILDER. 1938. 23 September. P. 591.

Stanburn Council School, Stanmore, by W. T. Curtis [F.] and H. W. Burchett [A.]. Accommodation for 388 infants and 386 juniors.

BUILDER. 1938. 30 September. P. 639.
New Junior School for Cheltenham Ladies' College, by Colcutt & Hamp [F.].

BUILDER. 1938. 30 September. P. 645.
Edgware Junior and Infant School for 450 children, by A. O. Knight.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. September. PP. 40, 49.

The Dorsey High School in Los Angeles, by H. L. Gogerty and C. E. Noerenberg. Classrooms ranged along both sides of a central corridor are roofed by steel cantilever trusses supported on piers housed in the partitions between classrooms and corridor.

Nursery School for 45 children at Dulwich, by Samuel and Harding [A.A.].

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. August. Excellent number on school buildings. Plans and illustrations include a boys' and girls' school at Puteaux, a kindergarten and girls' school at Roubaix, and a girls' school at Beaune. Six good English schools are illustrated, also examples from Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Italy and the U.S.A. Valuable section on the equipment of boys' boarding schools, dealing with dormitories, sick rooms, wardrobes and linen rooms, bathrooms, kitchens and dining rooms. Good and profuse photographs of school furniture.

A copy has been added to the R.I.B.A. Loan Library.

BAUKUNST (BERLIN). 1938. September. P. 305.
School at Rottweil, by G. Graubner & R. Kessler.

MUSEUMS

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 551.
Wheaton College Art Centre competition. First premium, R. M. Bennett & C. Hornbostel; second premium, Gropius and Breuer. Analysis by T. F. Hamlin of leading schemes submitted.

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 569.
The lighting of museums, an article by Olindo Grossi.

EXHIBITIONS

JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. 1938. September. P. 377.

The Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 1938; an article by T. S. Tait [F.], chief architect of the Exhibition.

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 537.
Development of the design for the Petroleum Industry Exhibition Inc. at the New York World's Fair 1939, by Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker.

GOVERNMENT

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITECTURA (AMSTERDAM). 1938. 6 August. P. 266.
Post office in Utrecht, by J. Crouwel.

RADIO

ARCHITEKTURA I BUDOWNICTWO (WARSAW). 1938. No. 6. P. 171.
Projects for a Radio headquarters at Warsaw.

CIVIC

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 19 August. P. 212.
Withington Police and Fire Station, Manchester, by Noel Hill [F.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 23 September. P. 356.

Civic buildings at Northampton, by J. C. Prestwich & Sons [L/F.], comprising public baths and fire station.

BUILDER. 1938. 16 September. P. 523.

Fire station at Barking, by C. C. Shaw [A.].

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS. 1938. 13 September. P. 375.

"Modern Municipal Abattoirs," a valuable paper by Dr. M. D. Baldocchi.

ARCHITEKT S.I.A. (PRAGUE). 1938. No. 8. P. 125.
Schemes for the reconstruction of the Prague town hall submitted in 1901, 1905, 1909 and 1938.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. October. P. 183.
Northumberland Hotel, Margate, by G. Whittaker and W. R. H. Gardner [F.].

BUILDER. 1938. 30 September. P. 632.

Part IV of "Approach to Planning," by Frank Bennett [A.], dealing with the English Tavern.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 172.

"The Elbow Room," a small dining club in New York designed by Norman Bel Geddes.

OFFICES

NUESTRA ARQUITECTURA (BUENOS AIRES). 1938. July. P. 236.

Offices for a publicity agency, Los Angeles, by Richard Neutra.

MARKETS

ARCHITEKTURA I BUDOWNICTWO (WARSAW). 1938. No. 4-5. P. 155.

Market hall by J. Müller and S. Reychman.

SHOPS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 15 September. P. 428.
Analysis of D. H. Evans' Store, Oxford Street, by Louis Blanc.

INDUSTRIAL

BAUKUNST (BERLIN). 1938. October. P. 313.
New German industrial buildings. Factory at Bremen by R. Lodders and Fr. Sünemann, at Düsseldorf by Hans Vöth, at Höchst by I. G. Farben, at Schlesien by C. H. Schwennicke, at Berlin by E. Eiermann, and warehouse and offices at Köln by A. Dissmann.

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1938. 1 September. PP. 1, 4.
Warehouse and offices in Köln, by A. Dissmann. Factory in Berlin, by E. Eiermann.

BAUGILDE (BERLIN). 1938. 25 August. P. 815.
Factory at Bremen for Hansa-Lloyd-Goliath, by R. Lodders and Fr. Sünemann.

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITECTURA (AMSTERDAM). 1938. 3 September. P. 297.

Pumping house at the waterworks in Voorgevel, by C. B. Van der Tak.

LABORATORIES

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 8 September. P. 394.
Research Laboratories, Ohio, by H. Goetz.

TRANSPORT AND BRIDGES

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 175.

New bars, dining cars, observation cars and bedrooms on the Broadway Limited Pennsylvania Railroad, by Ramond Loewy, and on the 20th Century Limited New York Central, by Henry Dreyfuss.

ARCHITEKTURA I BUDOWNICTWO (WARSAW). 1938. No. 4-5. P. 135.

Article with good photographs on the aesthetic of modern bridges, by S. Kozierski.

ARCHITEKTURA I BUDOWNICTWO (WARSAW). 1938. No. 4-5. P. 114.

Well illustrated article by S. Dzierwulski on the architectural aspects of motor roads.

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). 1938. August. P. 489.

Railway station at Rome, by Roberto Narducci, built for the reception of Herr Hitler.

WELFARE AND COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 30 September. P. 396.

Brentford Health Clinic and Juvenile Employment Bureau, by L. A. Cooper [L.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 30 September. P. 400.

Timber Youth Hostel to sleep fifty at Greifensee, Switzerland, by Emil Roth.

ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN). 1938. No. 5.

Issue on old people's dwellings.

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITEKTURA (AMSTERDAM). 1938. No. 35. P. 289.

Home for old people at Purmerend, by W. Bruin.

BAUMEISTER (MUNICH). 1938. October. P. 327.

Designs for Hitler Youth Hostels.

HOSPITALS, ETC.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. October. P. 179.

Birmingham Hospitals Centre, by Lanchester and Lodge [F./F.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 16 September. P. 324.

Princess Mary's Convalescent Home for Women, Margate, by E. P. Wheeler [F.] and G. Weald [F.]. Accommodation for 223 women and 14 babies.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 22 September. P. 504.

Extensions to the Eye Infirmary, Wolverhampton, by Lavender and Twentyman [F./A.].

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT. 1938. September. P. 29.

New children's department of the Newcastle General Hospital, by R. G. Roberts [F.].

L'ARCHITETTURA ITALIANA (TURIN). 1938. August. P. 250.

Institute of Surgery and Medicine at Milan, by G. Casalis.

BAUKUNST (BERLIN). 1938. September. P. 281.

Diagnostic hospital at Karlsruhe-Rüppurr, by G. V. Teuffel.

SPORTS BUILDINGS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 23 September. P. 366.

Swimming pool in Czechoslovakia, by Bohuslav Fuchs, with restaurants, bowling alley, barber and massage, etc.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1938. September. P. 337.

Reference section on Swimming Pools and Sports Buildings, compiled by F. E. Towndrow and Brenda Verstene, with examples of open-air pools, indoor baths, diving stages, sports club buildings, gymnasias, and an article on Filtration, Sterilisation, Lighting and Finishes of Swimming Pools, by H. A. J. Lamb [A.].

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1938. 18 September. P. 589.

Bathing place on the Moselle at Metz. Two open-air baths, restaurant, and a covered bath for winter use.

ARCHITEKTURA I BUDOWNICTWO (WARSAW). 1938. No. 6. P. 196.

Olympic Stadium at Helsingfors, by Irjo Lindegren and Toivo Jäntti.

THEATRES, CINEMAS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 30 September. P. 391.

Royal Burgh of Rothesay Municipal Pavilion, by J. & J. A. Carrick [L./A.], with facilities for dancing, concerts, cinema, theatre, whist drives, conferences, and badminton.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 201.

The remodelled Delft Theatre, Marquette, Michigan, by M. M. Hare.

L'ARCHITECTURE (PARIS). 1938. 15 August. P. 263.

New State Theatre in the rebuilt Trocadéro, Paris, by Carlu and Azéma.

RELIGIOUS

BUILDER. 1938. 16 September. P. 531.

Church of St. Barnabas, Knowle, Bristol, by C. F. W. Denning [F.].

BYGGKUNST (OSLO). 1938. No. 6. P. 109.

Crematorium and chapel at Moss, Norway, by E. Moestue.

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1938. 6 October. P. 926.

Chapels, churches and village halls, by Winfried Wendland.

DOMESTIC

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. October. P. 161.

Highpoint Number Two, a block of flats by Tecton, adjoining the earlier Highpoint Number One on Highgate Hill. Interesting analysis of various schemes successively submitted to the Council, and very fully illustrated description of the final building with good explanatory diagrams.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. October. P. 155.

Reinforced concrete house in Frognal, Hampstead, by Connell, Ward and Lucas [A./A.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 22 September. P. 497.

Cottages for the Land Settlement Association at Caversham, Rugby, Cosby and Dunstable, by A. G. Sheppard Fidler [A.]. These estates are of detached cottages on half-acre holdings for older unemployed men and families from Special Areas.

BUILDER. 1938. 16 September. P. 518.

Part II of "Approach to Planning," by Frank Bennett [A.], dealing with the One-Room Flat.

BUILDER. 1938. 23 September. P. 576.

Part III of "Approach to Planning," by Frank Bennett [A.], dealing with the One-Storey House.

BUILDER. 1938. 30 September. P. 635.
The Lensbury Club, Teddington, by Walker & Harwood [F/A.]. A residential club with 150 bedrooms.

BUILDING. 1938. September. P. 361.
Article on Flats in Stockholm, Oslo, and Bergen, by N. C. Westwood [A.].

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 94.

Building Types section on Apartments. Sections on Tenant and Management Needs, Federal Housing Administration Standards, Communities and Neighbourhoods, Sites, Dwelling Units, and comparison of plan types.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 189.

Article on the Standardised House, submitting that historically standardisation was a factor in all good architecture, and that to-day it represents not only the economic but also the aesthetic solution.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 221.

Wood framed house, Hillsborough, California, by Richard Neutra.

CHANTIERS (ALGIERS). 1938. No. 8. P. 365.
A fourteen storey block of flats in Brussels, by Eggericx and Verwilghen.

HET BOUWBEDRIJF (THE HAGUE). 1938. 2 September. P. 171.

Terrace houses in Amsterdam with brick party walls and living rooms on the first floor, by Van Tyer.

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). 1938. September. P. 457.

Country house on the Starnberger Lake; very fully illustrated.
MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). 1938. September. P. 485.

Two large blocks of flats in Nuremberg, and smaller flats in Stuttgart and Ulm, by Ernst Leistner.

MATERIALS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 15 September. P. 449.
22 September. P. 480.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 16 September. P. 327. 23 September. P. 369.

BUILDER. 1938. 9 September. P. 490. 16 September. P. 539. 23 September. P. 595.

Reviews of the Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia, 1938.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. 1938. September. P. 274.
Article on Cement Gun Work by T. Whitley Moran.

CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING. 1938. September. P. 361.
Eaves to pitched roofs, by R. V. Boughton, in the Comparative Costs series.

WOOD. 1938. September. P. 447.
Article on Standardised Construction for timber houses, by T. Corkhill, dealing with new and improved methods in the U.S.A. and Sweden.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 1335.

Wind forces on a tall building, by J. C. Rathbun, with particular reference to observations carried out on the Empire State Building, New York.

EQUIPMENT—HEATING, VENTILATION

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. October. P. 191.
Section on the Heating of the Interior.

BUILDING. 1938. September. P. 361.
Rubbish chutes for blocks of flats in standard asbestos cement tubes. No. 1 of a new series entitled "Problems."

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. 1938. August. P. 279.

"Essentials in Hot-Water Circulation," an article by Thomas H. F. Holman.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. 1938. August. P. 311.

"The Economics of Air Conditioning," an article by A. H. Milnes.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1938. September. P. 137.

Part II of an article on extensions and remodelling of domestic central heating systems, by L. J. Overton.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW. 1938. 2 September. PP. 304, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15.

Notes on Factory lighting, Floodlighting, Decorative lighting, Road lighting, and light in advertising.

HISTORICAL

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. October. P. 141.
Article on The New Palestine, by Y. Schiffman, City Engineer of Tel-Aviv, with copious illustrations of recent building work.

COUNTRY LIFE. 1938. 10 September. P. 252.
Article by Tim Clarke on English Regency architecture in Corfu.

DAS WERK (ZURICH). 1938. September. P. 257.
Illustrated article on traditional and modern architecture in Palestine.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN). 1938. No. 6.
Issue on the work of Emanuel Monberg (1877-1938).

DAS WERK (ZURICH). 1938. September. P. 275.
The work of Dr. Ernst Egli.

BAUMEISTER (MUNICH). 1938. September. P. 269.
Work by A. Akos, including a Savings Bank at Schongau and a memorial club with restaurant, skittle alley, etc., at Kempen.

A.R.P.

BUILDER. 1938. 2 September. P. 427.
Anti-aircraft headquarters, Upper Tulse Hill, London, by Reginald Truelove [A.].

KEYSTONE. 1938. August-September. PP. 4, 8, 11.
Articles on A.R.P. by John Pinckheard [A.], P. V. Mauger and A. Low, and R. T. F. Skinner [A.].

This issue, with a new cover, is not typographically an improvement on the previous series. The cover lacks coherence, and Page 1 of the text, particularly, is weak in its layout and insufficiently heavy.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. 1938. October. P. 307.

A.R.P. from the point of view of the Medical Officer of Health, by A. B. Williamson, with particular reference to the question of casualty clearing stations.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. September. P. 109.
 "The Case for the Common Garden," an article by Christopher Tunnard, with particular reference to the development of the Claremont Estate, Esher.

THE SCOTTISH ARCHITECT. 1938. No. 1. August. P. 10.
 Article by Gilbert McAllister on "The Organisation behind the Garden Cities Movement."

THE SCOTTISH ARCHITECT. 1938. No. 1. August. P. 19.
 "Tradition in Town Planning," a paper read before the Garden Cities and Town Planning Conference at Glasgow by Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Pollock [Hon. A.].

JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. 1938. August. P. 358.

"Sociology and Town Planning—problems in East and West." Extracts from an address by Arthur Geddes.

JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. 1938. August. P. 344.

"Planning Seaside Towns," a paper read by Thomas Adams [F.].

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS. 1938. 30 August. P. 349.

"Planning in relation to Estate Design and Suburban Development," an article by R. Grime and W. A. Yates.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. 1938. September. P. 211.

Sir Raymond Unwin's [F.] Address to the Architecture, Town Planning and Engineering Section of the Portsmouth Health Congress, and a paper by J. E. Acfield on Town Planning, with particular reference to open spaces.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING (BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING). 1938. No. 2. P. 5.

Town and Country Planning in its relation to Industry, by G. L. Pepler. A lecture given at the International Engineering Congress at Glasgow, 1938.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING (BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING). 1938. No. 2. P. 25.

Characteristics of Swiss Regional Planning, by Von F. Lodewig. (English translation).

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. September. P. 65.

Report on the background and present development of Cleveland, Ohio; dealing with historical background, the

growth of regional planning, slum clearance, cultural buildings, industrial areas, and residential development.

S.A. ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (JOHANNESBURG). 1938. July. P. 249.

Methods and principles of town planning in the U.S.S.R., by Erich Mauthner.

S.A. ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (JOHANNESBURG). 1938. July. P. 231.

A survey of town planning in South Africa, by G. E. Pearse.

ARKKITEHTI (HELSINGFORS). 1938. No. 7. P. 104.

Three projects for the town-planning of Kemi, on the shore of the Gulf of Bothnia.

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). 1938. July. P. 393.

L'ARCHITETTURA ITALIANA (TURIN). 1938. August. P. 237.

The town planning of Aprilia. Architect, Concezio Petrucci; and engineers, Filiberto Paolini and Riccardo Silenzi. Photographs and plans of the principal buildings in the town centre—the Town Hall, the Fascist Party Headquarters, Post Office, Barracks, etc.

DOM-OSIEDLE-MIESZKANIE (WARSAW). 1938. No. 4-5. Number on the Regional Plan of Warsaw.

AIRPORTS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 16 September. P. 320.

FORUM (BRATISLAVA). 1938. No. 8. P. 154.

Reinforced concrete aeroplane hangar in Italy, by Pier Luigi Nervi.

CIVIL ENGINEERING. 1938. September. P. 327.

Elmdon Airport, Birmingham, by Norman and Dawbran [F.], used in connection with commercial airlines, and also the Birmingham Aero Club.

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). 1938. August. P. 481.

Hangar, workshop and hostel at Linate aerodrome, by Duilio Torres.

GENERAL

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 29 September. P. 530.

Article on "The Cost of Practice," by Ellen Heckford, in which she describes a simple system which allows architects to see, at any moment in a job's progress, how it stands financially.



Accessions to the Library

1937-1938—XIV

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to or purchased by the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists of reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

Books presented by publishers for review marked

Books purchased marked

* *Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library*

ARCHITECTURE

Year-books, etc. :—

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND.

NORTH WALES ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY. Transactions 1937-38.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS 1938-1939.

R.I.B.A.

Questions set at Intermediate examination. — . . . Finale — . . . Special Final c—.

1938. each 1s.

BLACKALL (C. H.)

A History of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship 1883 to 1938.

10½". 36 pp. priv. prin. [Boston.] 1938. R.

PRESERVATION

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS

Annual report : 61st [on 1937]. [Including first Annual report of Georgian Group of the Society.]

1938. R.

HISTORY

SINDACATO NAZIONALE FASCISTA ARCHITETTI

Palladio. Rivista bimestrale di storia dell'architettura.

Vol. i—, sm. fo. Milan. 1937—. Vol. i (Nos. i-vi), 1937, and Vol. ii (Nos. i-iii), 1938, presented. by Dr. Fausto Franco.

KENNEDY (WILLIAM), *editor*

The Continental annual, and romantic cabinet, for 1832. Illus. by Samuel Prout.

7½". Lond. [1831 or —32.]

Presented by Mr. John E. Ferby [F.].

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT BRISTOL

Ancient Bristol. List of prehistoric and Roman remains and of structures of archaeological interest etc.

pam. 8½". Lond. 1938. R.

FRANCO (FAUSTO)

* La Scuola Scamozziana "di stile severo" a Vicenza. (From Palladio, *Journal*, ii.)

12½". Milan : Hoepli. 1937.

Presented by the Author (2).

CASSON (HUGH)

New sights of London. The handy guide to contemporary architecture. (London-in-your-pocket series.)

pam. 6¾". Lond. : London Passenger Transport Board.

1938. 6d. R.

NOTRE DAME, UNIVERSITY OF, *Notre Dame, Indiana* : DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Architecture at N— D—. A review [of work in U.S.A. by students] to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the D— of A— 1898-1938.

10". (var. pp.) Notre Dame. [1938.] R.

HITCHCOCK (HENRY RUSSELL), *junior*

Marcel Breuer and the American tradition in architecture. (Exhibition by M— B—, cover label title.) [Article, and exhibition catalogue.]

dupl. typescript. 11". [193—.]
Presented (2) by the Author.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

TIMES newspaper

British homes. The building society movement. (Reprinted from Building Societies number . . . May 31.)
9¾". (vii) + 109 pp. Lond. 1938. 2s. 6d. R.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Construction of buildings in London. (No. 3359.) [By-laws . . . in pursuance of 1935 Act, and various extracts.]
10". 237 pp. Lond. : P. S. King. 1938. 5s. R.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Landlord and tenant, England. Rent restriction. The R— r— regulations, etc. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1938 No. 827.)
pam. 9¾". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1938. 2d. R.

INCORPORATED CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION

Year book. 1938-39 edition.

[1938.] R.

GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—ACTS

[Registration.] Architects registration act, 1938. [1 & 2 Geo. 6, ch. 54.]
pam. 9¾". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1938. 1d.

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE . . .

Year book and list of members 1938.

1937. R.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

List of members.

1938. R.

BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT CONGRESS, 1937

Papers. (Selected.)

16 pams. 9¾" Lond. [1937 or —38.] R.

FORGE (J. W. LINDUS)

The Architecture of the railway terminus. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)

typescript & Reprints. 1938.
Presented by the Author.

BIERBAUER (VIRGIL)

Repülötérek építésze [airports architecture].

pam. 9". Budapest : Stadium Sajtóvállalat

Részvénytársaság. 1938.

Presented by the Author [Hon. Corr. Mem.].

MINES DEPARTMENT

Miners' Welfare Fund. 16th annual report of M— W— Committee for . . . 1937 and 11th a— r— of the Selection Committee . . . Scholarship scheme . . . for . . . 19[36—]37.

1938. 1s. 6d. R.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

[Entertainment buildings.] Places of public entertainment. Regulations and rules . . . as to structure and lighting, heating, electrical, ventilating and mechanical installations. (No. 3904 A.)

8½". Lond. : P. S. King. 1934. 1s. 6d. P.
With Amendments, Inset, 1937.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Village halls. Their construction and management.
4th ed. 9½". 85 pp. Lond. 1938.

WEBSTER (L. E.)

The Design, construction and equipment of covered sports courts. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript & *Ink D.* 1938.

Presented by the Author.

(EDUCATIONAL)

RODGERS (JOHN)

The Old public schools of England. (British Heritage series.)
8½". xvi+112 pp.+pls. Lond.: Batsford. 1938.
7s. 6d. R.

WRIGHT (H. MYLES) and GARDNER-MEDWIN (R.)

*The Design of nursery and elementary schools.
12½". 120 pp. Lond.: Archl. Press. 1938. 10s. 6d. R. & P. (2).

ROBERTS (M. A.)

The Annex of the Library of Congress. (From Report of Librarian of Congress for . . . 19[36—]37.)
pam. 9¾". [Washington: Govt. Printing Office. 1938.] R.

(DOMESTIC)

[TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION]

Timber houses. Their uses, advantages and construction.
pam. 7¼". n.p. [193—.] R.

RICHARDS (J. M.)

*A Miniature history of the English house.
8¼". 72 pp. Lond.: Archl. Press. 1938. 3s. 6d. R. & P.

GARNER (T.) and STRATTON (ARTHUR)

*The Domestic architecture of England during the Tudor period.
2 vols. fo. Lond. 1908-11.

Presented by Mr. Cyril E. Power [A.].

FOYLE (A. M.)

The Timber manor houses and farm buildings of Calvados. Essay Medal, Hon. Mention, 1938.)
2 vols. typescript, picture p.c.'s, & *Ink D.* 1938.

Presented by the Author.

INGEMANN (W. M.)

The Minor architecture of Worcestershire.
1938. R. To Loan Library.

WRIGHT (L. A.)

The Farm houses of France. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript & *Ink* & *Wash D.* 1938

Presented by the Author.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New homes for old. [Preservation of cottages.]
pam. 8½". Lond. [1938.] R.

BURKE (J. B.)

The Historic lands of England.
2 vols. [of a series, unnumbered]. 10½". Lond. 1848-49.

Presented by Mr. John E. Yerbury [F.].

COX (GEOFFREY)

The Modern domestic kitchen. &c. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript & *Ink D.* 13". 1938.

Presented by the Author.

EXTERIORS, INTERIORS, DETAILS, CRAFTS

GUÉRINET (A.), *publ.*

L'Architecture française: monuments historiques depuis le xi^e siècle jusqu'à nos jours, *cover title*.

[? Series i. Exteriors.] L'A— en France &c., *contents title*.
(Imperfect.)

16¾". Paris. [1900.]

Presented by Mr. John E. Yerbury [F.].

SMITHILLS (ROGER) and WOODS (S. J.)

The Modern home. Its decoration, furnishing, and equipment.
11". (iv)+163 pp. incl. pls. Benfleet: F. Lewis.

1936. £1 10s. R.

RAYMOND (ANTONIN)

Architectural details. [Japan.]
12". (viii) pp.+pls. priv. prin. Tokyo. 1938.
Presented by the Author.

WILKS (J. C.)

A Study of the Norman church doorways of Norfolk parish churches. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript & *Pencil D.* 13". 1938.

Presented by the Author.

CLOUZOT (HENRI), *editor*

Tableaux-tentures de Dufour & Leroy. (Les Chefs-d'œuvre du papier peint.)
pfo. 13". Paris. [19—.]

Presented by Mr. John E. Yerbury [F.].

ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF INDUSTRIAL ART DESIGNERS

Annual report, &c. for . . . 1937-38. [1938.] R.

BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB

Catalogue of an exhibition of the works of British-born artists of the seventeenth century. [Including works lent by R.I.B.A. from Burlington-Devonshire colln. and Talman volume.]
dupl. typescript. 10¼". Lond. 1938. R.

MOLINIER (EMILE)

Le Collection Wallace.—Meubles et objets d'art français des xvii^e et xviii^e siècles.
pfo. 15½". Paris & Lond. n.d.

Presented by Mr. John E. Yerbury [F.].

PAGANO (GIUSEPPE)

Arte decorativa italiana. (Quaderni della [Milan:] Triennale [Exhibition].)
8½"×8". 142 pp. Milan: Hoepli. 1938. R.

NEW YORK, city: ART COMMISSION

Condensed report . . . for . . . 1930-1937.
10". New York. 1938. R.

CIESCINSKY (HERBERT)

The Old English master clockmakers and their clocks 1670-1820.
10". xii+182 pp. Lond.: Routledge. 1938. 15s. R.

CEYLON: ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CEYLON

Annual report . . . for 1937. A. H. Longhurst.
1938. R.

BUILDING SCIENCE

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, London, 1938

Official catalogue.
9". Lond. [1938.] R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Handbook of information including annual report 1937-38 and indexed lists of B— s— &c.
1938. 1s. 6d. R.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS: JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE ON

PILE-DRIVING

Interim report No. 1.

pam. 8½". Lond. 1938. R.

TAFENDER (W. C.)

The Flat roof—its development and construction.

typescript, Coloured D. & Phot. 13". 1938.

Presented by the Author.

MANCHESTER: MANCHESTER ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS'

CONSULTATIVE BOARD

*Specification of slating and roof tiling. Report No. 5.

pam. 8". Manch. 1935. Presented. To Loan Library.

MATERIALS

D.S.I.R.: ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Investigation of a— p—, Report (23rd) on . . .
19[36—]37.

1938. 7s. 6d. R.

CANADA: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—FOREST SERVICE
Canadian woods, their properties and uses. By T. A. McElhanney
and others.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Ottawa: Printer to H.M. 1935. (\$1.)
Presented by the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

The E—F— Journal.

Index to vol. 16, 1937.

Vol. 17, No. 1.

[1938.] R.

1938. 7s. 6d. R.

D.S.I.R.: FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

Records:

No. 23. Kiln-seasoning treatments of teak and their effects on
its wearing qualities as flooring. By R. A. G. Knight and A. R.
Dean; F. H. Armstrong.

pam. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1938. 6d. R.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

The Vibration of concrete. (Report on Joint Sub-Committee
on Vibrated Concrete.)

pam. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Lond. 1938. R.

Presented by the Director of the Building Research Station.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: BUILDING RESEARCH

Bulletins:

No. 13. Calcium sulphate plasters. W. R. Pippard.

1938. 4d. R.

MANCHESTER: MANCHESTER ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' CONSULTATIVE BOARD

* Specification of painting. Report No. 4.

pam. 8". Manch. 1935. *Presented. To Loan Library.*

BONNELL (D. G. R.) and WATSON (A.)

Chemical attack on oil paints applied to plaster work. (*From*
Journal of Socy. of Chemical Industry.)

pam. 11". Lond. 1938.

Presented by the Building Research Station.

CONSTRUCTION

HILL (J. D.)

A Thesis on modern external facings, with special reference to
structural steelwork and reinforced concrete. (Thesis for Final
Examination, July.)

typescript & Ph. (mounted). 10" x 8". 1938.

Presented by the Author.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION

Concrete memoranda.

No. 1—. pams. 11". Lond. 1938—.

In progress.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: BUILDING RESEARCH

Technical papers:

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REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

Although Godesberg and Munich had a somewhat depressing effect on the attendances at the Building Exhibition (one day was almost entirely occupied with a paper aeroplane competition from the gallery), it was none the less possible to find a reasonable selection of new exhibits. New, that is, in that they had not been shown at this exhibition before. This line of demarcation is necessarily somewhat arbitrary, for the Building Industry as a whole does not save up new devices for Olympia as does, for example, the Motor Industry. It is, however, fairly safe to assume that most of the worth-while developments are seen at this exhibition sooner or later, and a careful tour of the show should give a reasonable idea of the progress made during the past two years.

PROPAGANDA

It was interesting to find that a number of industries were running general propaganda and information bureaux, and that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research had a really well displayed and practical exhibit, based largely on "this will probably happen if you don't do that." For an

exhibition of this kind, the practical approach seems to us by far the best. Curves, graphs, and chemical reasonings are very appropriate in reports and memoranda, but no earthly good when the attention of the passing public must be caught and held. A very good gesture by a Department which more than a few architects look upon as being rather above their heads.

PLANT AND STRUCTURE

The problem of providing an acceptable finish to concrete remains much as before, though two firms, Venesta and Gabriel, Wade & English are now marketing a resin-bonded plywood for lining shuttering so that a flat surface will be produced. This process is, of course, not new, for various compressed fibre and hardboards have been sold for this purpose for several years. Their life, however, is not very long, and it may well be that these resin-bonded plywoods will show a saving in costs. The material is a comparatively new one in this country, but its use is already widespread in America, where boat-builders, among other people, find that its water-resisting properties are extremely good, and that there is no peeling or buckling of the plies.

Many firms were showing equipment for some aspect or other of Air Raid Precautions, though few of them can have foreseen the extra fillip which the crisis gave to their exhibits. The structural side of this problem was covered mainly by adaptations of already familiar materials such as steel sheet or reinforcement, but the Dover Engineering Works and Crittalls both showed metal covers for shelters, and the latter firm had a gas-proof door built up from steel sheet. Here the two meeting surfaces were quite flat, and the door was tightened up by a pair of lever handles; on the back of the door was fastened a box containing paste to be applied to the door in an emergency, thus completing the gas seal. Venestas were also putting forward Plymax as a non-warping material for air locks or window shutters, making it clear, incidentally, that this material does not give any great degree of protection against splinters.

Contractors' plant may not be the immediate concern of the architect, but it was noticed in passing that A.C.E. Machinery had a hoist arranged with guards and other safety devices so that it can be used as a passenger lift for workmen or others on the job. Benfords were showing the Regulus concrete mixer, a machine which was originally evolved for use in the construction of the German *autobahnen*, and which gives a continuous supply of concrete up to an output of 400 cubic yards a day. The mix is produced by a spiral rotating horizontally, and fed at intervals along its length with cement, sand and aggregate, the proportions of which can be fixed by adjustable division plates, the mix being kept constant as long as the spiral is kept covered. This machine is admittedly designed for use with a series of vast machines which advance over almost virgin soil and leave a complete road behind them, and on a building job in this country, organised for the distribution of concrete in barrows or skips, their use is a little doubtful. They do, however, have the advantage that, once set, the mix remains constant, and there is less likelihood of the human error creeping in.



Applying the Tyrolean rendering

WALL FINISHES

A new type of rendering, known as Tyrolean, was shown by the Cement Marketing Company, who are also marketing a special machine for the application of it. This rendering is available in various colours and has a bobby texture which is a result of its being thrown on from the machine instead of being applied with a float; in practice, the operator has a small machine like a hurdy-gurdy slung from his shoulders, and turning the handle throws small blobs of the rendering against the wall. This method of application would doubtless find favour with the Building Research Station, who, in their latest report, recommend a rough-textured finish as it shows the weather less, and who also put forward the thrown technique as minimising crazing. Although three coats are necessary, the manufacturers give the price per yard super as about the same as a Cullamix rendering in two coats.

FLOOR FINISHES

The problem of a jointless non-slip floor which shall still be fairly quiet and comfortable to walk on has been attacked from a new angle by Limmer and Trinidad, who have evolved Semtex, a terrazzo made up with rubber instead of cement. Here the marble chippings provide the resistance to wear, while the rubber base gives the resilience, the final surface being polished like terrazzo. This flooring has been produced jointly by Limmer and Dunlops.

ROOFINGS

A light and efficient type of roof was shown by Universal Asbestos, who use in it a special type of corrugated aluminium sheeting in conjunction with flat and corrugated asbestos cement sheet. (See Fig. 1.) The triangular air spaces in the aluminium foil reduce heat transmission, while the polished surface of the sheet assists reflection, so that heat losses are reduced to a minimum. It is also pointed out that the flat soffit reduces the area to be painted.

HEATING AND HOT WATER

Solid fuel boilers and gas-operated geysers are getting steadily neater, nearly every manufacturer having at least one model which could go in the most hospital-like kitchen, and still not look out of place. Ewatts had a new multi-point gas heater with all the current safety devices, such as bi-metal strips to cut off the gas supply if the pilot flame should go out, with the additional refinement of a small flint and wheel, like a cigarette lighter, for relighting the pilot.

A new firm called Steel Radiators were showing units welded up from sheet steel. These are a good deal lighter than the equivalent cast-iron types, and are said to be very popular in their native country of Sweden. A factory is being built in this country, and manufacture will start soon. Being light in weight, these radiators warm up quickly, and their appearance is good.

Solid fuel boilers continue to adopt vitreous enamel finishes in the smaller sizes, both Crane and Ideal showing small domestic units with simple rectangular shapes and no unnecessary trimmings. Whether or not this is due to the competition from the cleaner types of fuel like gas and electricity does not concern us here, but, whatever the reason, the result is a definite advance.

COOKING

The now well-established Aga and Esse cookers continue virtually unchanged, and the Triplex group has introduced a Model 22, which is a cooker of the heat-storage type, which

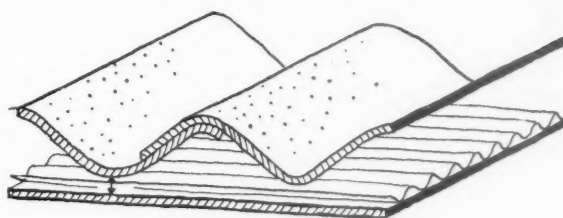


Fig. 1

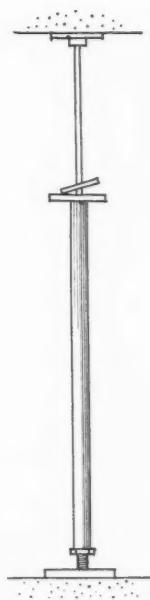


Fig. 2

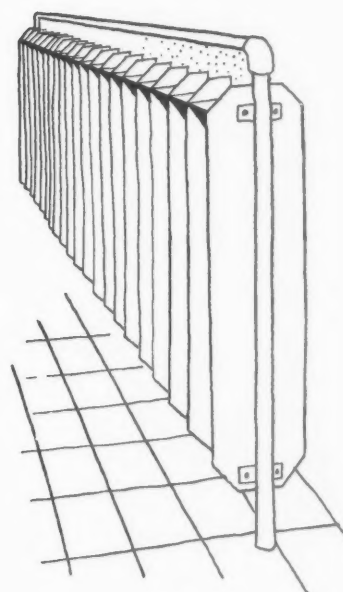


Fig. 3

has a boiler as well. The manufacturers admit quite frankly that a single heat source cannot be really efficient if it is asked to do two such different jobs as cooking and water-heating, but they point out that capital expenditure can sometimes be more important than running costs, and that a boiler-cum-cooker unit may well be a reasonable compromise.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

Sinks have for some years been getting better, not only in materials but in design. Messrs. Kitchenom were showing a new material called Silicite. This is made of compressed asbestos and cement, the result being polished until it feels rather like a soft stone. Sinks and draining boards are made up in one piece, and it is claimed that the material will stand hard wear, though it is permissible to wonder whether strong soda might not do a certain amount of damage. Baths, lavatory basins, and cisterns are also made in the same material, though one can imagine a little trouble with more than one local water authority.

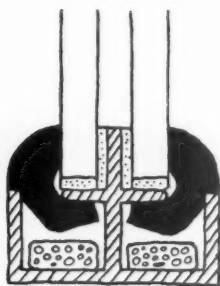


Fig. 4

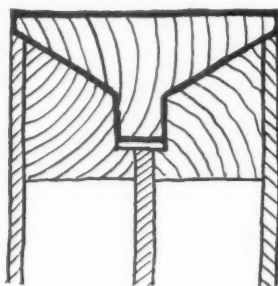


Fig. 5

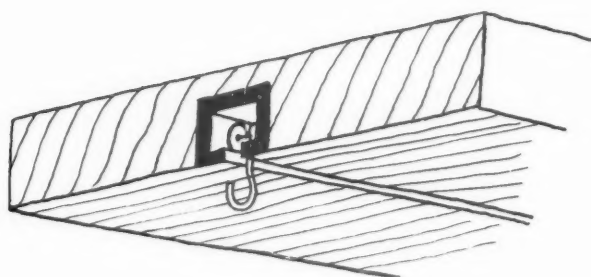


Fig. 6

EQUIPMENT

At a moment when schools, particularly nursery schools, are still "news," it was interesting to find that Venestas have designed a towel-and-beaker fitting built up from Plymax sheet on a tubular frame (Fig. 3). While the design of this fitting seems excellent, it may be permissible to wonder whether the now popular principle of identifying each child's property by a picture instead of a name or number is really justifiable. Surely any child capable of cleaning its own teeth properly can recognise a number, which is, after all, only a picture in a standardised vernacular.

A new type of Bakelite curtain track (Fig. 6) was shown by the Dap Manufacturing Co. The main advantage claimed for it is silence, but it is also very neat and can be made almost invisible. The only possible disadvantage is the fact that, if the curtains are to overlap in the centre, a special bent length must be ordered; while this need not make very much difference, it is none the less a little unfortunate that the material cannot be bent on site like the more usual brass strip.

DOORS

A practical defect of the now popular plywood-covered door is that the edges cannot be planed for neat fitting to linings and frames. A device to meet this was shown on the stand of Walter F. Baker, who are makers of such doors. From the illustration (Fig. 5), it will be seen that it consists of a solid hardwood slip, with splayed sides let into the edge of the door. It allows a margin for planing up to an eighth of an inch.

STRUTTING

A principal requirement of A.R.P. shelters in existing buildings is that their roofs—which means the floors over them—should be capable of sustaining the load of the superstructure if it should be demolished. Tables of loading for different structures and heights of buildings have been published by the A.R.P. Department of the Home Office. While these loadings can be provided for in new buildings without undue expense, in existing buildings resort will have to be had to temporary strutting.

In this work the possibilities of tubular steel scaffolding should not be ignored. It is light to handle, easily stored, and rapidly erected. A new type of telescopic shore (the "Lam-rig") was shown on the stand of Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd. This shore (Fig. 2) is easily handled by one man, and will sustain a dead load of 3 tons. On the upper member there is a sliding collar which is holed slightly askew. When this collar is slid down on to the lower, hollow member, it jams instantly under load, but can be released with the tap of a hammer. In the base of the lower member is a screw thread. Turning the lower member by hand will exert a jacking effect, which screws the shore tight between floor and ceiling. The shore is marketed in two sizes. The large size has a range of from 10 to 14 feet, weighs 75 lbs., and costs 21s. The small size has a range of from 7 to 10 feet, weighs 55 lbs., and costs 19s. 6d.

Simple strutting employing these shores will require timber head and sole pieces, and it should not be difficult to erect it with semi-skilled male labour. Obviously any number of shores can be arranged to take a given load. Since also they generally fail first in buckling, it may be desirable to link them together with lengths of tubular steel scaffolding, using ordinary couplings for the connections. The material for such a system of strutting could be purchased in peace time, stored, and, on the outbreak of war, erected in a few hours.

RUBBER GLAZING BEADS

External putty and internal wooden beads have been so long used on windows that they have become regarded as inevitable. That they are not is shown by a range of rubber glazing beads exhibited by Beckett, Laycock and Watkinson, and marketed under the name of Beclatite. These take the place of internal wooden beads, are of special moulded sections which can be pressed by hand into steel window units. They have special application where sound-proofing and air-conditioning are considered, either together or separately. With sound-resisting double windows, the rubber beads reduce transmission of vibrations from the glass panes to the frames.

But the manufacturers have taken their idea a step farther. They have tackled the double-glazed window as a complete problem. For instance, they have met the difficulty of internal condensation by providing in the frame a substance capable of absorbing moisture, and holding it in a combination having a low aqueous vapour pressure; the rubber glazing by hermetically sealing the air-space prevents the ingress of more moisture-laden air, and also dust. The exhibits showing uses included a soundproof office, a noise cabinet, and a refrigerated display cabinet. There was also a Radio Television study, designed by Mr. Walter Goodsmith [A.], in the well-designed complete flat exhibited by Plus Flats. This showed a full-sized double-glazed window provided by Pilkington Bros., Ltd., which demonstrated the sound-resisting qualities of the construction under practical conditions.

Correspondence

SAND AND BALLAST

Industries and Manufactures Department,
Board of Trade,
Great George Street,
London, S.W.1

26.7.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to refer to the Weights and Measures Act, 1936, and the Regulations (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 236) made under the powers conferred by that Act and the Weights and Measures Act, 1904. As you will be aware, the Act and the Regulations came into force on 1 July.

It is provided in sub-section (7) of Section 4 of the Act that there shall be no liability to a penalty under the sub-section in respect of any deficiency in the weight or volume of sand or ballast which is solely attributable to the draining away of normal moisture, or to consolidation, in the course of carriage. The Board have had under consideration the question of the amount of consolidation which may be expected to occur after carriage for varying distances, and they consider that it may be useful to you to have the enclosed table, which has been prepared by a Committee of the British Standards Institution on the basis of experiments upon the various materials specified. The table has been communicated to the local authorities, to whom it has been explained that the results are averages in respect of normal traffic conditions and that special circumstances might warrant an increase in the percentage allowances. It is, of course, obvious that in a journey over very rough roads consolidation will take place more rapidly than over smooth roads. The Board do not, however, suggest that the *maximum* consolidation will be increased by this or any other cause except in the case of sand or ballast loaded in a very wet condition. It must of course be understood that in forwarding this table for your assistance, the Board do not accept responsibility of any kind in connection therewith, and in any legal proceedings which may arise, where proof of the information contained in the tables is material, it will be for the parties concerned to take independent steps to establish the same by evidence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. S. HOSKIN

TABLE
Percentage Consolidation

At	Dry Sand	Wet Sand	Gravel	$\frac{3}{8}$ " Stone	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Stone	Mixed Ballast
1 mile	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 miles	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
10 miles	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
15 miles	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 miles	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	7
Maximum	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	*9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	*9

* An excessive amount of water in the material at the time of loading would result in an increased percentage of consolidation.

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER'S HISTORY

1 King's Bench Walk,
London, E.C.4

7.9.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—On my return to Town I was much gratified to see the review of the tenth edition of my *History of Architecture* in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL of 15 August last. The reviewer, however, has apparently not had sufficient time to delve very deeply into the book, for I find some minor inaccuracies in the review which I think should be put right.

For instance, your reviewer states that the list of modern architects ends with Ralph Knott and Fellowes Prynne, evidently having in mind the table which ends on page 864, but he chides me for omitting the names of Dunbar Smith, Tapper, Dawber, Lethaby and Basil Champneys. Under "Recent Architecture" (page 864) he will find Dunbar Smith on page 866, Tapper on page 865, Dawber on page 864, and Basil Champneys on page 863. I have not mentioned Lethaby, for whom I had a great regard and whose writings are well known to me, as I do not know the buildings for which he was particularly responsible.

Furthermore your reviewer criticises me for omitting the Smithson drawings, but these are referred to on page 778. Your reviewer is also inaccurate in stating that Nathaniel Lloyd's *History of the English House* does not appear, for it is specifically mentioned on page 10.

These are of course minor mistakes on the part of your critic, and I am sure that as he states that the book is "almost superhumanly accurate" you would like to place these facts on record in an early issue of the JOURNAL.

Yours sincerely,

BANISTER FLETCHER [P.P.]

We sincerely regret that the wording of the review may have given cause for misunderstanding, particularly in so far as the reference to recently deceased architects and the biographical list may have seemed to imply that these men received no notice in the general text of the History; whereas, as Sir Banister Fletcher points out, there are references to all of them but one.—ED.

MAILLART AND MOORE

25 Grosvenor Place,
London, S.W.1

14.9.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—May I congratulate the JOURNAL and my friend Mr. P. Morton Shand on the excellent article in the September issue of the JOURNAL (page 957). The photographs are extremely well chosen. To me they show two things—things which are indivisible in the full acceptance of these works as having great merit but for the purposes of this letter may be set out as follows: (1) The highly imaginative but intelligently controlled use of materials to solve the particular problems. (2) The aesthetically satisfying relationship between these exquisitely beautiful "man-made" forms and the forms of Nature surrounding them.

In the same issue of the JOURNAL I read Mr. Cresswell's letter about Mr. Henry Moore's sculpture. I may verge on the tough and new-fashioned about these bridges, but when studying Mr. Shand's illustrations I felt I should like to have them submitted to the critical analysis displayed by Mr. Cresswell in his letter. Form which is new to our experience is often strange, but, because it is new in that way, there is no need to doubt it and to doubt the training and experience of the people who conceive it.

Yours truly,
BASIL WARD [A.]

ARCHITECTURAL COPYRIGHT

Bridge House,
Welwyn,
Herts
29.9.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the information given under the above title in the September issue of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, and have since been wondering how the law of copyright relates itself to instances where the original work of an employed architect (an assistant), admitted for private purposes to have been

done by him, is yet in public (i.e., in the Press) ascribed to the authorship of his principal and/or employer.

Suppose, for instance (and such an instance is by no means unimaginable even in this time of national emergency) that an assistant designs, say, an important staircase, and subsequently discovers it illustrated in the Press under the name of his principal. To my mind, it is then possible that one but not both of two rulings is legally admissible:

- (a) The copyright in his work stays with the assistant in spite of the fact of his employment, since his work is not consistently admitted to have been done by him. (No employer, surely, can claim copyright in something of which he has virtually denied the existence!)
- (b) The copyright in his work goes to his employer who is acting illegally if he permits of its presentation in any form under any positive ascription of authorship other than the true one.

If this matter in its typical essence is not too unimportant (since it concerns the interests of only about eighty per cent. of the profession) I should be very much obliged if you would permit it to become raised by the publication of this letter, when perhaps further light might be able to be thrown upon it.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MACTAGGART [L.]

Notes

APPOINTMENT VACANT: CAPE TOWN SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Professor Thornton White is seeking a Studio Master to work in the University of Cape Town School of Architecture. He should be competent to teach in any of the studios of the five-year course and must himself have been trained in a recognised school. Special experience in construction, particularly in relation to planning and detail, is desired. Theoretical construction teaching will not be part of the master's work.

Private practice allowed; salary £400 per annum (not subject to increments).

Full particulars can be obtained from the High Commissioner for South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square.

FINAL AND SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATIONS

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming examinations will be held:—

Final Examination.

30 November, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 December 1938. (Last day for receiving applications, 28 October 1938.)

Special Final Examination.

30 November, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 December 1938. (Last day for receiving applications, 28 October 1938.)

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM

Sir John Soane's House and Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, an interesting house and art collection, is open free on Thursdays and Fridays—in October from 10.30-5 p.m. and in November from 10.30-4 p.m.

NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING CONFERENCE

A conference of local authorities will be held at Harrogate from Friday, 25 November, to Monday, 28 November, by the National Housing and Town Planning Council. The Minister of Health, the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.C., M.P., will address the opening meeting at 3.30 p.m. on 25 November. The programme includes papers and discussions on Housing Finance; subsidies, building costs and rents; the Management of Housing Estates; the Administration of Operative Planning Schemes, Decentralisation and Satellite Towns, the Reservation of Sites for New Roads and National Parks. There will be various receptions and tours.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, N.H. and T.P.C., 41 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION

The Public Health Services Congress and Exhibition will be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from 14 to 19 November.

On Wednesday, 16 November, at 3 p.m., in Hall No. 3, a meeting will be held under the auspices of the R.I.B.A., when Mr. John Wilson [F.], Chief Architect, Department of Health for Scotland, will read a paper on "Alternative Methods of House Construction being carried out in Scotland." Mr. Ewart G. Culpin [F.], Chairman of the London County Council, has kindly consented to act as Chairman.

Members of the R.I.B.A. are cordially invited to attend the meeting and take part in the discussion. Tickets may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Obituaries

C. E. MONBERG [H.C.M.]

We regret to record the death of Christen Emanuel Monberg, an Honorary Corresponding Member for Denmark since 1926.

Herr Monberg, who was born in 1877, was the son of an architect and trained at the Royal Academy of Art in Copenhagen. His best known work is the Danish Company of Shipowners building. He also built, in a sober neo-classical style, a great number of large town houses, the offices of the United Steamship Company, and several tenement houses for the Copenhagen municipality, as well as factories and business premises. Herr Monberg was a member of the Royal Academy of Art, Copenhagen, and a member of the Council and President from 1924 to 1930 of the Danish Academic Architectural Association.

THOMAS REID PEACOCK [F.]

Thomas Reid Peacock was born on 20 May 1866, the eldest son of Thomas Reid Peacock and Catherine Binnie Webster, in Edinburgh, Scotland. His early life was spent in Portobello and in Edinburgh, where he attended the Edinburgh High School. After graduating from there he was apprenticed to an Edinburgh firm of architects.

At about the turn of the century he left Edinburgh for Glasgow, where he practised for a number of years with a fellow architect by the name of Turnbull.

In the year 1906 Mr. Peacock left for Quebec, Canada, where he was always after to reside. From 1906-1910 he was connected with the firm of G. Tanguay, Ltd. During that time he was connected with many architectural enterprises in the city. In 1910 he returned to Glasgow where he married Ena Stewart, and some time later returned to Quebec.

Upon his return Mr. Peacock commenced practising for himself and carried on in that capacity until the time of his passing. In 1911 he became a licentiate of the Institute and the following year was made a member of the Society of Architects. He was also a member of the Province of Quebec Architects' Association, and served for a term as a member of the Council for that Association. In 1921 he was elected a Fellow of the Institute.

Mr. Peacock designed many public and private buildings in the City of Quebec. Some of these are: The Quebec Harbour Commissioners' Building; two large additions to the Quebec branch of the Y.W.C.A.; a large wing to the St. Brigids' Irish Home; the Victoria and Quebec Curling Clubhouses; the Seamen's Institute; the Douglas Tuberculosis Wing and the Nurses' Home of the Jeffry Hale's Hospital; St. Peter's Anglican Church, and Church Hall; a large refrigerating plant for Holt Renfrew & Co., local furriers; besides a large number of private dwellings. He was also responsible for the design of a number of the houses now being erected by the Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills at Forestville on the St. Lawrence River below Quebec. The place will in time be a regular mill village.

He also superintended the construction of several large banks, namely the head offices of the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He was valuator for two firms of insurance companies in the city.

Mr. Peacock was at the time of his death (10 November 1937) President of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society and also of the St. Andrew's Society. Both these societies are very well known in the city and have been established for many years. He was also People's Warden at the Cathedral

of the Holy Trinity, the oldest Church of England Cathedral outside the British Isles.

Mr. Peacock passed to his rest very suddenly after a short illness on 10 November last in his seventy-first year.

F. J. C. SALE [A.]

Mr. Frederick Sale, who died on 28 July, was trained at Melbourne University and in the office of Messrs. Bates, Peebles & Smart, Melbourne. He began to practise on his own in 1920, and was in partnership for five years with Mr. J. S. Keage. Mr. Sale was successful in winning a number of open competitions in Australia, among them being those for the Royal Auto Club Building, Melbourne; St. Kilda Town Hall portico and additions; the Commonwealth Golf Club House; the Colac War Memorial; and St. John's Church, Latrobe Street, Melbourne.

Mr. Sale was a member of the Council of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, Melbourne. He is succeeded in practice by Mr. Vincent T. Ward at 454 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mr. Sale, who was born in 1892, had a long and distinguished war service. He enlisted in 1914 in the Commonwealth Expeditionary Forces, and subsequently saw active service in Gallipoli and France, gaining the Military Cross and Bar. He died from injuries received through war gassing.

DAVID EDGAR TURNER [L.]

The death of Mr. David Edgar Turner [L.], Chief Officer of Works to the City of Birmingham Mental Hospitals, occurred suddenly on 20 September at his home at Hollymoor. He was 62 years of age.

Mr. Turner first entered the mental hospital service in 1909, joining the technical staff of the Cardiff Mental Hospital. In May 1921 he was appointed to the staff of the Rubery Hill and Hollymoor Mental Hospitals in Birmingham, taking over the Works Department at the conclusion of the occupation of the two hospitals by the War Department. He was immediately engaged on the work of reconstructing these hospitals to their civil uses and his ability was recognised a few years later by his appointment to the senior executive position of Chief Officer of Works to the City of Birmingham Mental Hospitals Committee, a post which involved the administration of the works and engineering departments of three large hospitals and three detached homes.

Mr. Turner was recognised throughout the public mental hospital service as an authority on modern hospital construction and at the time of his death he was engaged on major problems of new accommodation for the Birmingham Mental Hospitals.

In addition to being a Licentiate of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Turner was a member of the Institute of Structural Engineers. During the Great War he served on the Salonika front and Egypt as a Major in the Royal Engineers.

Apart from his high technical qualifications he endeared himself to everyone with whom he came into contact.

His charming manner and sympathetic outlook gained for him the confidence of his large staff, who regarded working under his direction a pleasure. He had the happy knack of getting the best out of everyone and his loss is greatly deplored.

R. J. W. NEWMAN [F.]

We have received information from Mr. Hugh Macintosh [F.] that the statement compiled from the information received by the JOURNAL that Mr. R. J. W. Newman was in partnership with Mr. Frank Makintosh was inaccurate.

He was at one time in association with Mr. Hugh Macintosh—practising on joint work as Macintosh & Newman. This firm was successful in the competition for Reigate and Redhill Municipal Offices and carried out that work.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination

May 1938

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Hull, Manchester, Newcastle and Plymouth from 20 to 26 May 1938.

Of the 238 candidates examined 97 passed and 141 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—

ABBOTT, Harold Dickenson; ADAMEC, Hynek (not a British subject); ADAMSON, Hamish Edgar Donald; ALLERTON, Kenneth; BAMBER, Douglas Haig; BARBARY, Peter John; BARRELL, George Walter; BOWEN, Stewart Powell; BOYT, Peter Fredric Nickolson; BROWN, Sidney William; BUDD, Francis Jesser; CATHERY, Edmund Laurie; CAVANAGH, Edmund John; CHANNING, Leslie Thomas; COVERDALE, Frank Lawson; CROUCHLEY, John Royston; CROWTHER, John; DARBISON, Dennis; DAVIE, Eric Hill; DOBSON, Roger; DROUGHT, Arthur Benjamin; DUNCAN JONES, Anthony William Harness; EATON, Thomas Charles Richard; EDWARDS, John Morton; EDWARDS, Percy Walter; FAIRLAMB, Bernard William; FOSBURY, Ernest Arthur; FOX, Owen William; FREEMAN, Geoffrey Ernest; GODFREY, Walter Emil; GOLDTHORP, Joseph; GOMERSALL, Eric; GOTELEE, Frederick Alan; GRIERSON, Colin; HALSE, George Alexander; HAMMOND, Peter Douglas; HARRISON, George; HARVEY, Albert Edgar; HILL, Christopher

Benson (Jnr.); HODGSON, Albert; HOLBROOK, Leonard Charles; IRWIN, William Henry; JOHNSON, Sidney Arthur Ernest; JOHNSTONE, Douglas Edward; JUDSON, Frederick Roy; JULIUS, George Leslie; KINSMAN, Sidney John Charles; KIRBY, George Alfred; KNAPPER, Charles; KNIGHT, Frank Stewart; LAUNDER, Victor Charles; LAWSON, John Brodie; LEONARD-WILLIAMS, David Haigh; LEVER, Herbert; LEVY, Albert Phineas; LEWIS, David Hubert; LEWIS, Hubert Roy; LEWIS, Wilfred Stephen; LISTER, Herbert Robert; LOASBY, Eric; LUSTY, Raymond Charles; MABLEY, Philip John; MAIDMENT, John Douglas; MORETON, John Loftus; MORRIS, William; NEAVES, Leonard George; PARKER, Charles Kenneth; PAUL, Ernest Henry; PEARSON, John Samuel; POEL, Stanley Bacon; POOLEY, Frederick Bernard; PRATT, Harold James Cullerne; RAIKER, William Gordon; REXILIUS, Paul Hugo George; ROBERTS, Bertram James; ROBERTS, Jack; ROSS, Hugh; ROWE, Geoffrey Arthur; ROYLE, Eric Vernon; RUSTED, John Frederick; SAMUEL, Robert James; SELLEY, Frederick Arthur Mountford; SIMPSON, George Gregory; SMITH, John; STEELE, Walter George; THOMAS, Herbert; THOMAS, Rhys Bronwyn; THORNE, Frank Richard; TRELAVERN, Reginald Henry; UNSWORTH, Thomas Wilkinson; WARD, Robert Wakerley; WARREN, Francis Bernard; WEBSTER, Guy Everard; WHITE, Harry Harnson; WHITEHEAD, Alan; WILKIE, Robert Andrew; WOODWARD, Clifford.

Notices

THE INAUGURAL GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, 7 NOVEMBER 1938, AT 8.30 P.M.

The Inaugural Meeting of the Session 1938-1939 will be held on Monday, 7 November 1938, at 8.30 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the minutes of the Twelfth General Meeting of the Session 1937-1938, held on Monday, 20 June 1938.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, President, to deliver the Inaugural Address of the Session.

To present the London Architecture Bronze Medal 1937 to Messrs. Robert Atkinson (Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.] and Mr. A. F. B. Anderson [F.]) for their building Stockleigh Hall (Flats), Albert Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

To unveil a Bronze Bust of Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant [*Hon. A.*] by Miss Dora Gordine.

Evening dress optional.

THE SMALL HOUSE EXHIBITION

THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, TO SATURDAY,
29 OCTOBER 1938

The Small House Exhibition, which was opened on Thursday, 13 October, by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.A., M.P., and Mr. J. B. Priestley, LL.D., D.Litt., will remain open to the public until Saturday, 29 October, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.).

Members are asked to do everything they can to induce others to visit the exhibition.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members' subscriptions, Students' and Subscribers' contributions become due on 1 January 1939.

The amounts are as follows:—

Fellows	£5 5 0
Associates	£3 3 0
Licentiates	£3 3 0
Students	£1 1 0
Subscribers	£1 1 0

NOTE.—By a resolution of the Council dated 20 July 1931 the subscriptions of R.I.B.A. members in the transoceanic Dominions who are also members of Allied Societies in those Dominions are reduced to the following amounts as from 1 January 1932:—

Fellows	£3 3 0
Associates	£2 2 0
Licentiates	£2 2 0

Members who are already registered under the Architects Registration Act 1931 and have not paid their annual renewal fee of 6s. 8d. to the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom can, if they wish, include this amount in remitting their annual subscription to the R.I.B.A.

COMPOSITION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the Royal Institute may become Life Members by compounding their respective annual subscriptions on the following basis:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £73 10s. (70 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £44 2s. (42 guineas), with a further payment of £29 8s. (28 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

In the case of members in the transoceanic Dominions who are members of Allied Societies in those Dominions, the following basis will operate:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £52 10s. (50 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £31 10s. (30 guineas), with a further payment of £21 (20 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

Provided always that in the case of a Fellow or Associate the above compositions are to be reduced by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute after the first five years, and in the case of a Licentiate by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute, with a minimum composition of £6 6s. in the case of Fellows and £4 4s. in the case of Associates and Licentiates.

CLASSES OF RETIRED MEMBERS

Under the provisions of Byelaw No. 15 applications may be received from those members who are eligible for transfer to the class of "Retired Fellows," "Retired Associates," or "Retired Licentiates."

The Byelaw is as follows:—

"Any Fellow, Associate or Licentiate who has reached the age of fifty-five and has retired from practice may, subject to the approval of the Council, be transferred without election to the class of 'Retired Fellows,' 'Retired Associates' or 'Retired Licentiates,' as the case may be, but in such case his interest in, or claim against the property of, the Royal Institute shall cease. The amount of the annual subscription payable by such 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall be £1 1s. od., or such amount as may be determined by resolution of the Council, excepting in the case of those who have paid subscriptions as full members for thirty years, and who shall be exempt from further payment. A 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall have the right to use the affix of his class with the word 'Retired' after it, shall be entitled to receive the *JOURNAL* and *Kalendar*, shall be entitled to the use of the Library, and shall have the right to attend General Meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote. A 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall not engage in any avocation which in the opinion of the Council is inconsistent with that of architecture. Nothing contained in this Byelaw shall affect the rights of persons who at the date of the passing of this Byelaw are members of the classes of 'Retired Fellows' and 'Retired Members of the Society of Architects.'"

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

Members who are qualified for registration and have not already done so are reminded of the importance of applying for such registration without delay. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

The present regulations governing the examination of Licentiates who, being otherwise eligible, wish to qualify for admission as Fellows provide that in the first place the candidate shall submit for approval by the Council working drawings of one or more of his executed buildings, supplemented by photographs and by original sketches or measured drawings of actual work, and—

- (1) should the work so submitted be, in the opinion of the Council, of sufficient merit to exempt the candidate from further examination, he may be so exempted;
- (2) if the work submitted is approved by the Council the candidate is required to submit himself to an examination;
- (3) if the work so submitted is, in the opinion of the Council, inadequate, his application is not further entertained.

By a resolution of the Council passed on 4 April 1938, on and after 1 January 1939 all candidates whose work is approved will be required to sit for the examination, which will be the design portion of the Special Final Examination, and no candidates will be exempted from the examination.

NOTE.—The above resolution will not affect Licentiates of over 60 years of age applying under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 9 January 1939 (overseas candidates 3 April 1939) they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 12 November 1938.

THE RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

It has been decided by the Council to modify the procedure for the introduction and reception of new members at General Meetings. In future new members will be asked to notify the Secretary beforehand of the date of the General Meeting at which they desire to be introduced and a printed postcard will be sent to each newly elected member for this purpose. They will be asked to take their seats on arrival in a special row of seats reserved and marked for them. At the beginning of the meeting, on the invitation

being given to present themselves for formal admission, each new member will be led up to the Chairman by one supporter, and the Chairman will formally admit him to membership.

The introduction and reception of new members will take place at any of the forthcoming Ordinary General Meetings of the Royal Institute with the exception of the meetings on the following dates:—

- 7 November 1938 (Inaugural Meeting).
- 23 January 1939 (Presentation of Prizes).
- 3 April 1939 (Presentation of Royal Gold Medal).

THE R.I.B.A. REGISTER OF ASSISTANTS SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS

Members and Students of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied and Associated Societies are reminded that a Register of Assistants seeking engagements is kept at the offices of the Royal Institute.

An assistant seeking employment should obtain from the Secretary R.I.B.A. the necessary form (to be filled up in duplicate) on which particulars must be given as to the applicant's age, qualifications, salary required, references, etc.

The application will hold good for one month from the date of receipt, after which it must be renewed on a fresh form unless the applicant has meanwhile obtained employment.

Architects, whether members of the R.I.B.A. or not, will be furnished on application with the names and addresses of persons desiring employment as assistants, improvers or clerks of works as the case may be. Architects applying for assistants should give the following particulars of their requirements: (1) whether temporary or permanent engagement; (2) junior or senior assistants; (3) particulars of duties and style of work; (4) salary offered.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

R.I.B.A. ANNUAL DINNER 1939

The Annual Dinner will take place on Friday, 10 February 1939. Full particulars will be issued to members in due course.

Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two

or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

BEDWORTH, WARWICKSHIRE: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Bedworth Urban District Council invite registered architects whose offices are situated in Warwickshire to submit in competition designs for new council offices to be erected on a site fronting High Street, Bedworth.

Assessor: Mr. S. N. Cooke [F.].

Premiums: £50, £25 and £15.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 January 1939.

Last day for questions: 31 October 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Maurice Armson, Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Bedworth, near Nuneaton. Deposit £1 1s.

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Brierley Hill Urban District Council invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for new Municipal Buildings.

Assessor: Mr. Verner O. Rees [F.].

Premiums: £250, £150 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 November 1938.

Last day for questions: 30 June 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. F. Oakes, Clerk to the Brierley Hill U.D.C., Council Offices, Moor Street, Brierley Hill, Staffs. Deposit £2 2s.

FALKIRK: NEW NURSES' HOME FOR THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

The Directors of the Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary invite Chartered and/or Registered Architects in private practice in Scotland to submit in competition designs for a new Nurses' Home to be erected in the Infirmary grounds.

Assessor: Mr. Charles G. Soutar [F.].

Premiums: £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 October 1938.

Last day for questions: 5 September 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Duncan Kennedy, W.S., Hon. Secretary, Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary, Major's Loan, Falkirk. Deposit £1 1s.

GODALMING: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Godalming Borough Council invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for new municipal offices.

Assessor: Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey [F.].

Premiums: £200, £150 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 January 1939.

Last day for questions: 31 October 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. A. P. V. Moon, Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Godalming. Deposit £1 1s.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: NEW TOWN HALL

The Council of the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for a new Town Hall.

Assessor: Mr. Verner O. Rees [F.].

Premiums: £750, £500 and £300.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 November 1938.

Last day for questions: 6 July 1938.

Conditions and instructions to competitors, together with a site plan, may be obtained on application to Mr. John Atkinson, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £2 2s.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Governors of St. George's Hospital invite architects practising in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to submit in competition designs for the reconstruction of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner.

Assessors: Dr. H. V. Lanchester [F.].

Mr. T. A. Lodge [F.].

Premiums: £500, £300 and £200.

Owing to the recent international situation the closing date has been extended to 15 January 1939. Competitors are requested not to send in designs before 15 December 1938.

Last day for questions: 1 March 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The House Governor, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

SHREWSBURY: NEW SENIOR SCHOOL

The Corporation of Shrewsbury invite architects to submit in competition designs for a new Senior School to be erected at Broom Hall, Ellesmere Road, Shrewsbury.

Assessor: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.].

Premiums: £200, £150 and £100.

The last day for submitting designs has been extended to 30 January 1939.

Last day for questions: 10 September 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. R. F. Prideaux, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Shrewsbury. Deposit £1 1s.

FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows:—

BRIGHOUSE: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. James R. Adamson [F.].

COSELEY, STAFFS: NEW SCHOOL

Assessor: Mr. A. C. Bunch [F.].

EDMONTON: NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.].

GLOUCESTER: NEW SWIMMING BATH AND FIRE STATION

Assessor: Mr. C. F. W. Denning, R.W.A. [F.].

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

Assessors: Messrs. Charles Holden [F.] and Lionel G. Pearson [F.].

OLDHAM: ELECTRICITY OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Professor R. A. Cordingley [F.].

SOUTH SHIELDS: ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY

Assessor: Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.].

WREXHAM: NEW TOWN HALL

Assessor: Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F.].

COMPETITION RESULT**ADWICK-LE-STREET: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES**

1. Messrs. Shapley & Davison [A.A.] (Leeds).
2. Messrs. Gribbon, Foggitt & Brown [F.F. & A.] (Leeds).
3. Mr. Norval R. Paxton [A.] (Leeds).

MEMBERS' COLUMN

Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.

NEW PARTNERSHIPS

MR. ARTHUR J. PICTOR [F.] and Mr. Terence W. Snailum [A.] have entered into partnership. The practice will be in the name of Pictor & Snailum, and will be carried on at Abbey Chambers, Bath, and at Church Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.

MESSRS. JOHN B. WILSON, SON & HONEYMAN [A.], 92 Bath Street, Glasgow, desire to announce that they have assumed Mr. William A. P. Jack, A.R.I.A.S., as a partner of the firm. The business will be carried on under the same name and at the same address.

MR. HUGH MACINTOSH [F.], of 1 Imperial Buildings, East Croydon, Surrey, announces that he has taken into partnership his son, Lawrence Alan Macintosh [A.], and also his two senior assistants, Charles E. F. Buhl [L.], and Dudley W. Joel [L.]. The practice will continue under the style of Hugh Macintosh & Partners.

MR. FRANCIS M. SHEA [L.], having acquired the practice of Messrs. Reeve, Reeve & Walker, has entered into partnership with Mr. R. Dalby Reeve, the surviving member of the firm of Reeve & Reeve. The new firm, whose offices are situate at No. 6 Cecil Square, will be known as Reeve, Reeve & Shea.

PRACTICE FOR SALE

W.R. OF YORKSHIRE.—For Sale, old-established Architect's and Surveyor's general practice. Splendid prospects for young qualified man. Works on hand. Ill-health cause. Genuine opportunity.—Full details on application to Box 1598, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PARTNERSHIP OFFERED

OPPORTUNITY occurs for experienced and qualified young architect to enter sound old-established West London practice as third partner. Premium payable in instalments.—Write Box 1498, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

ASSOCIATE, with considerable varied experience in design of large stores, offices, flats, houses, decorations and in private practice, seeks partnership in well-established London firm. Capital available. Replies in strict confidence.—Box 9108, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE (46), extensive experience London and provinces, desires to acquire partnership in established provincial practice or position with a view to partnership. Keen and energetic. Capital available. Replies will be treated in confidence.—Box 8108, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE, 28, with six years' architectural experience, ability in office organisation, and good knowledge of materials, requires progressive position with a view to partnership. London preferred. Capital available and useful contacts.—Reply Box 1398, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT, aged 51, who has won several competitions in Germany, now seeks partnership in this country.—Please communicate with Box 1298, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT [A.] desires share in practice. Bournemouth or Poole. Capital available.—Box 4108, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

SHARE IN FIRM WANTED

ASSOCIATE with extensive experience would like to join an architect (or firm of architects), London or provinces, to assist on the basis of a nominal salary and some kind of financial interest. Capital available.—Box 5108, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

MR. G. E. CHARLEWOOD [F.] and MR. H. L. HICKS [F.] are no longer in partnership, and it is requested that the title "Hicks & Charlewood" be not used in connection with either of the former partners in the firm.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. T. LAWRENCE DALE [F.] has changed his address to Lloyds Bank Chambers, Carfax, Oxford. Telephone: 3224 (unchanged).

MR. L. L. T. SLOOT [F.], late of 8A Bruton Street, W.1, has ceased practising at that address. His new address is "Homefield," Langbank, Renfrewshire.

MESSRS. JORDAN & HANDISYDE [F./A.] have changed their address to 9 Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 8483 (unchanged).

MR. J. GORDON ALLEN'S [F.] address is now not as stated in the new Kalendar. His offices are still at 435 Strand, W.C.2, and all communications to him should be sent there.

MR. FRANCIS A. BARLEY [A.] wishes to announce that he no longer has an office at Bush House, London. His present address, to which trade catalogues, etc., should be sent, is: Three Beaches, Paignton, S. Devon. Tel No.: Paignton 5590.

MR. RICHARD S. BROCKLESBY [A.] has changed his address to 49 Church Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19. Telephone: Wimbledon 4359 remains unaltered.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION WANTED

FELLOW, practising Architect and Diocesan Surveyor, requires office address in London, West End or Hampstead districts preferred, for correspondence, interviews, etc.; and the possibility of collaboration with architectural work if desired. Moderate terms.—Write Box 6108, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MEMBER requires small office, preferably with use of telephone, in the vicinity of Gray's Inn—Apply Box 2268, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO LET

GRAY'S INN. Small furnished room with north light, and use of drawing office. Services of draughtsman and secretary available. Suitable accommodation for architect or surveyor.—Box 7108, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MEMBER with suite of two offices in W.C. district offers accommodation address and occasional use to another practitioner, including use of telephone and clerical services.—Box 1698, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 113 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts (for England) under which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

Architects' Benevolent Society

PENSION AND FAMILY PROVISION SCHEME FOR ARCHITECTS

This scheme has been specially designed by the A.B.S. Insurance Committee for members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied and Associated Societies. It provides:—

1. A pension for members on retirement at age 65.
2. Widows' pension—payable to the widow from the time when, if the member had lived, he would have attained age 65.
3. Family protection—if the member dies before age 65 a yearly payment is made to his dependants from the date of his death till Benefit No. 2 becomes available.

The benefits may be purchased in units of £50 per annum up to a maximum of £500 per annum.

Please write for full particulars to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 5721.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions of Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A. and crossed.

Members wishing to contribute notices or correspondence must send them addressed to the Editor not later than the Tuesday prior to the date of publication.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1938.—7, 21 November; 5, 19 December. 1939.—9, 23 January; 6, 20 February; 6, 20 March; 3, 24 April; 8, 22 May; 12, 26 June; 17 July; 14 August; 18 September; 16 October.

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